The Bombay Gazette

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

No. 11,373 New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1885,
—Assam	3038	500	S. F. Cole	15th May.
L. Verona	3116	600	A. C. Loggin	22nd ..
				TUESDAY
M. Sutlej	4194	800	A. H. Johnson	26th May.
L. Venetia	2726	500	A. B. Daniell.	2nd June.
— Gwalior	2733	500	P. Harris	9th ,,
L. Teheran	2588	400	W. J. Nantes	16th ,,
M. Bokhara	2941	500	H. Weighell	23rd ,,
L. Clyde	4124	800	E. M Edmond	30th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
ANCONA	3128	600	R. G. Murray	15th May.
RAVENNA	3372	700	E. Stewart	29th ,,
KAISAR-I-HIND.	4023	700	E. G. Stead	12th June

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, April 11, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *via* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *via* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, March 26, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
CHINA	5,000	850	1st June 1885.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st July ,,
MANILLA	4,500	800	1st Augt. ,,

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 1, 1885.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1885.
AMPHITRITE(new)	C. Lazarich	4,500	600	2nd June
TITANIA	G. Doucich	4,000	600	2nd July
BERENICE	C.B. Verona	3,500	550	2nd Aug.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail. 1885.
BERENICE	G. B. Verona	3,500	550	29th May.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay,
April 13, 1885.

CITY LINE.

THE first class-steamer CITY of VENICE, 3,207 tons, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL on or about 27th May. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth cabins, baths, punkhas, &c., with every comfort for passengers.

This vessel is well known as a favourite passenger ship both from Calcutta and Bombay, and has very superior accommodation for a large number of first-class passengers. No others taken.

For further particulars, apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 8th May, 1885.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

S. S. NYANZA, Captain SHIVEDLER will LEAVE this for ZANZIBAR direct on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst. For freight and passage, apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE, Agent.
No. 57, Khoja Mohla, Mandvi.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Steamers.	Tons.	Comdrs	About 1885
CLAN CAMERON	2,400	J. R. Kewley.	26th May
" MACKENZIE	3,000	T. W. Gourlay.	6th June.
" GRAHAM	2,900	C. Alexanderson	16th ,,
" SINCLAIR	2,900	C. K. Darley	26th ,,
" OGILVIE	2,900	G. Nelson	6th July

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

For information as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 8th May, 1885.

Rs. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these watches to the trade.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 15th May, 1885, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on arrival of the English Mail calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MALDA," 1,945 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 13th May, at 4 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on MONDAY, 18th May, 1885.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th May, 1885. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	1885.
s.s. BRITANNIA	3059	480	F. Blight	20th May.
s.s. BELGRAVIA	5000	1000	G. C. Boothby	30th ,,
s.s. NUBIA	3557	480	Capt. Knox	6th June.
s.s. CALIFORNIA	3416	481	W. S. Young	30th ,,
s.s. VICTORIA	3557	480	Wm. Russell	25th July.
s.s. ASIA	3550	480	John Craig	3rd August.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* Passengers, an agency has been opened at 3, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 4th April, 1885. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

	Tons.	H.P.	1885.
S. S. SPEKE HALL	2,700	400	to follow.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For Plans, Handbooks of information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING & Co.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 4, 1885.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RAIN GAUGES.

MADE EXPRESSLY FOR TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited, complete with copper Funnel, Receiver, Glass Measure graduated to 100ths of an inch, and instructions for use. Especially adapted for collection of heavy downfalls of rain 10 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

ARTISTS' WATER COLOURS.

WINSOR AND NEWTON'S.

				Cash prices Rs. as.
One Shilling Cakes, Pans or Tubes			each	0 12
Eighteen Penny	do.	do.	,,	1 0
Two-Shilling	do.	do.	,,	1 0
Three-Shilling	do.	do.	,,	1 12
Five-Shilling	do.	do.	,,	2 12

BOXES OF DRY, CAKE WATER COLOURS.

Six-Shilling Box, fitted with 6 Colours, Brushes, &c.	,, 4 0
Twelve-Shilling Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Brushes, &c	,, 8 0
One-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Brushes, &c	,, 13 8
Five-Guinea Box, especially fitted for Architects, Surveyors, &c., containing 16 Colours, Liquid Colours, Sable Brushes, Pens, Pencils, Chinaware, &c., &c.	,, 68 0

And other boxes.

BOXES OF MOIST PAN COLOURS.

Half-Guinea Box, fitted with 6 whole Pans of Colour, &c.	,, 6 0
One-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 whole Pans of Colour, &c	,, 12 0
Thirty-Shilling Box, fitted with 18 whole Pans of Colour, &c.	,, 20 0

And other boxes.

BOXES OF MOIST TUBE COLOURS.

Twenty-two-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 12 Tubes Colour, &c.	,, 14 0
Thirty Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 24 Tubes Colour, &c	,, 32 0
Seventy-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 30 Tubes Colour, &c	,, 50 0

And other boxes.

For colours contained in all the above boxes see our Illustrated Catalogue.

GOLD PAINT.
GOLD INK. LIQUIDS.
INDIAN INK. MEDIUMS, &c.
Solid Sketching and Drawing Blacks.

SCHLEICHER AND SCHULL'S SECTIONAL AND DRAWING PAPERS.

FINEST RED AND BROWN SABLE BRUSHES.
SKY AND WASH BRUSHES.
BEST CAMEL'S-HAIR BRUSHES.
WATER BOTTLES. DIPPERS.
BEST CUMBERLAND LEAD ARTISTS' PENCILS.
FRENCH PASTEL CRAYONS.
CONTE CRAYONS.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Illustrated Catalogues on application.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horse broken to single and double harness, in the yard single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

FOR SALE.

THE PROPERTY of an OFFICER not going to the front and just out from home, never used—

1 Revolver by Webley with all latest improvements and 100 cartridges	Rs. 95 0
1 Field glass, Aluminium Morocco covered in leather case (by Vorgtleader and Sohn)	Rs. 60 0
1 Cavalry sword with a white metal and also a leather scabbard	Rs. 70 0

Apply to

Messrs. ROGERS & Co.,
Forbes-street, Bombay.

"CAMBRIDGE FUND" FOR "OLD AND DISABLED SOLDIERS."

THE undersigned has to acknowledge receipt of following sums as donations to the above fund :—

Major General Sir John Ross, K.C.B., Commanding Poona Division	Rs. 200 0 0
1st Battalion Rifle Brigade	,, 100 0 0
2nd Battalion "King's" Liverpool Regiment	,, 120 0 0
G. Battery 2nd Brigade Royal Artillery	,, 95 4 0
2nd Battalion Leicester Regiment	,, 25 0 0

JAMES BEGBIE,
Agent, Bank of Bombay, Treasurer.
Poona, 8th May, 1885.

SUTTON'S

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.

A tin of Flower Seeds containing 16 packets including the following varieties :—

Sweet Pea.	Portulaca.	Marigold.	Candytuft.
Mignonette.	Balsam.	Antirrhinum.	Aster.
Nasturtium.	Stocks.	Convolvulus.	Nemophila, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 3-12.

A tin of Flower Seeds containing 20 packets including the following varieties :—

Sweet Pea.	Balsam.	Convolvulus.	Dianthus.
Mignonette.	Zinnia.	Candytuft.	Larkspur.
Nasturtium.	Poppy.	Aster.	Stock.
Nemophila.	Sweet William.	Phlox.	Marigold, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 5-8.

A tin of Vegetable Seeds containing 24 packets including the following varieties :—

Beans.	Cucumber.	Carrot, 2 sorts.	Parsley.
Beet.	Celery.	Lettuce.	Peas, 3 sorts.
Brocoli.	Cauliflower.	Mustard.	Radish, 2 sorts.
Cabbage.	Cress.	Onion.	Turnip, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 3-12.

A tin of Vegetable Seeds containing 40 packets including the following varieties :—

Beans.	Cress.	Kohl Rabi.	Peas.
Beet.	Carrot.	Leek, Onion.	Radish.
Borecole.	Cauliflower.	Lettuce.	Spinach.
Brocoli.	Celery.	Mustard.	Turnip.
Cabbage.	Cucumber.	Parsley.	V. Marrow, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 7-8.

The Seeds being specially packed, from knowledge gained in previous Seasons, by a process purposed to preserve, unimpaired, the power of germination, and prevent disappointment.

We have MESSRS. SUTTON'S assurance that samples of the whole of these Seeds have been tested prior to Shipment with, in each instance, the most satisfactory results, the experiments indicating that nothing better could be desired,

Special Agents for MESSRS. SUTTON'S Home-grown Seeds for the Bombay Presidency—

TREACHER & COMPANY LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDRABAD.
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. THE NIZAM, G. C. S. I.

Rs. 35. For Rs. 35. we send to any part of India free of postage and packing charges our celebrated

SILVER LEVER WATCH.

in hunting or half hunting case.

Above "Speciality" cannot be surpassed in quality. We only repeat what is said by all who posses, one of these watches :

"It is the best watch I ever had in my life, and I never miss an opportunity to recommend it to others."—Guarantee 3 years. No discount

Rs. 25. For Rs. 25. we send to any part of India, free of all expenses and under guarantee of two years our famous.

ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCH IN CRYSTAL FACED WHITE METAL CASE.

These watches are well known enough to need no further recommendation.

The same watch in hunting case Rs. 28
Do. in half hunting case ,, 30

Major H. W. A., 9th Lancers Umballa writes, I send you the campaign watch you sent me to Cabul in 1879. For the first time it has now got out of order. Similar acknowledgments of the usefulness of these watches we receive almost daily.

Above 2 Specialities of our manufacture can only be had direct from our establishments at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secundrabad. We do not sell these watches to the trade.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.

CHEAP PIANOS.

S. ROSE AND CO., BOMBAY.

S. ROSE and Co. beg to call attention to the following serviceable second-hand Pianofortes which they are selling at greatly reduced prices to make room for new instruments :—

BIJOU" COTTAGE, solid mahogany, compass. 5 octaves, entire iron frame	Rs. 250
WALNUT COTTAGE, entire iron frame, full compass, 7 octaves	,, 350
BROADWOOD & SON'S SQUARE, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves	,, 350
BROADWOOD & SON'S SQUARE, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves	,, 400
WALNUT SQUARE, full compass, 7 octaves	,, 450
EBONIZED SQUARE, full compass, 7 octaves	,, 500
EBONIZED SQUARE by LIPP of STUTTGART, metal frame and brass corners, full compass, 7 octaves	,, 500
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S Ebonized Square, overstrung bass, full compass, 7 octaves all metal work, electro-plated	,, 600
"SYMPATHETIC" by S. Rose & Co., of solid mahogany, full compass, 7 octaves, overstrung bass, almost equal to new	,, 750
STODART GRAND, Rosewood, compass, 6½ octaves	,, 50
COLLARD and COLLARD GRAND, mahogany, compass, 6⅝ octaves, metal bars, &c.	,, 300
COLLARD and COLLARD GRAND, mahogany, full compass, 7 octaves, brass bound corners, metal bars, &c.	,, 550
BROADWOOD & SON'S GRAND, mahogany, compass, 6¾ octaves, metal bars and wrest plank	,, 600

Catalogues of Pianos and Harmoniums, American Organs, Music and sundries free to imports.

New Pianofortes by all the best makers, from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,750.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

M. M. MODY & CO., LIMITED.

SHIP-CHANDLERS,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS
Cotton Mill, Gin, and Press Stores.
Engineers Contractors', Municipality and Railway Requisites
Iron, Corrugated Iron Roofing, Steel, Lead, Zinc and Metal Merchants
Weighing Machines, Scales, Spring Balances, and Weights.
Pumps, Centrifugal Fire, Lift and Force and Well Pumps
Paints, Hubbuck's Varnish, and Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil
Pump Hydraulic and Sole Leather English
Calf, Buck and Kid Skins
Cooking and Warming Stoves
Machinery Importers from England
Wholesale and Retail
Keep always large stocks in hands
Prices Moderate

have for sale best Sail Canvas, Tarpaulins; Disinfecting Powder, MacDougal's and Calvert Leather Hose, India-rubber, and India-rubber Suction Hose and also Delivery Hose.

Iron Blocks, Manilla Rope, Crab Winch, etc. etc
Up-country orders promptly attended
Prices furnished on applicatio
Apollo street, Fort, Bombay.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS
were awarded to

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBA[illegible] POONA.

FOR Rs. 20[illegible] NET CASH
they will send
Free by post, to any part of India, carefully pac d,

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, brequet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and mainspring and a three years' stamped guarantee.

Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

MOST IMPORTANT AWARD.

"YOU will doubtless be pleased to hear that our

PHENYLE

has come out at the top of the list in a test of Disinfectants made at Baltimore, U. S. A., on behalf of various American Boards of Health, to find out the best Disinfectant, so as to be prepared against outbreaks of cholera should it visit the other side of the Atlantic this year. Only two per cent. of Phenyle was required to be successfully active, and only one per cent. failed, whereas with the Disinfectant ranked second in the list seven per cent. was required, and it failed to be SERVICEABLE when five per cent. was used, THUS PROVING OUR PHENYLE TO BE NEARLY A FOUR-FOLD BETTER DISINFECTANT THAN THE ONE NEXT IT IN THE LIST"

We are also pleased to inform you that
PHENYLE
has been awarded the
SILVER MEDAL
AT THE
MELBOURNE JUBILEE EXHIBITION 1884-85.
Extracts from inventors' Letter, March 23, 1885.
Observe The Trade Mark on each bottle.
The genuine article sold only by the
SOLE AND SPECIALLY APPOINTED AGENTS,

PHILLIPS & COMPANY. LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

FORT, BOMBAY.

I HAVE been much pleased with the arrangements of the Great Western Hotel. A fairly good Hotel is badly wanted at Bombay; and I hope that the Great Western Hotel will be a success.
F. T. HEWSON.

Mr. and Mrs. Crawley-Boevey have stayed at the Great Western Hotel for about 10 days, and are very pleased with the accommodation provided. It is by far the best Hotel at which they have yet stayed in Bombay.
A. CRAWLEY-BOEVEY, C. S.

I found everything very comfortable at this Hotel. Food, attendance, and management first-rate; charges moderate. I would strongly recommend it to visitors to Bombay. It is far better in every way than Hotels I have been to here of longer standing.
H. P. MULOCK, C. S.

I have stayed here for the last eight days, and have found everything very comfortable and satisfactory.
J. F. FLEET, C. S.

Mrs. C. E. Smith stayed at the Great Western Hotel from the 13th to the 16th of February with me, and we found the attendance, table supplies, comfort and cleanliness of the establishment excellent. We were also much pleased with the civility and attention shown by every one connected with the Hotel.
CHARLES E. SMITH, M. D.,

I have stayed at the Great Western Hotel for six days, and have found it by far the most comfortable Hotel I have ever stayed in in Bombay. The rooms are very clean, and a very good Table is kept up. I have much pleasure in giving this testimony in favour of an Establishment which I consider well deserving of support.
R. H. QUILL, M. D., Surgeon, A. M D.

The most comfortable, finest and cleanest Hotel I have stayed in at Bombay, and I have tried most..
A. C. TUTE., B. C. S.

The best and most comfortable Hotel I have been at in Bombay, and recommend it strongly to every one.
J. LEGGETT, Lieut-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps.

NOTICES.

NOW READY.

NOTES of CASES on the CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE with a full Index and a copy of the Code. By L. P. DELVES BROUGHTON. Price, Rs. 16. Additional notes will be shortly published. Apply to

BABU NEERUNJUN BANERJEE,
3, Outram-street, Calcutta.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1782.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted at ruling tariff rates.

JOHN CAMPBELL & Co.,
19, Church-gate-street. Agents.

DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1885-86.
For Rs. 3,00,000 at 5 per cent.

TENDERS must be sent in before noon 18th July, 1885. For particulars see *Fort St. George Gazette* Supplement, dated 28th April, 1885, and *Gazette of India*, dated 9th May, 1885.

G. T. MACKENZIE,
President, Municipal Commission.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY for those who wish to learn thorough first-class Riding

A thorough good knowledge and practice of riding acquired at a trifling cost.

Professor V. M. CHATRE intends keeping up his riding school in Bombay, if a certain number of members agree to join it. Satisfactory references and instances of several gentlemen who have already taken a few lessons, and all other particulars, on application to

THE MANAGER, *Jam-i-Jamshed Press.*
or
KANNY & Co., General Agents,
9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
TEAKWOOD BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 850 tons of TEAKWOOD BOARDS.

Specifications and Forms of Tenders with particulars of delivery for each description can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the agent at his offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p. m. (Gun fire), WEDNESDAY, the 13th May, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Each Tender must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Promissory Notes or the Tender will not be received.

The agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 29th April, 1885.

ICE
PURE ICE CRYSTAL.
ICE

THE undersigned begs to inform the public of Bombay that he has erected an Icefactory near GRANT-ROAD RAILWAY STATION and is now prepared to furnish PURE CRYSTAL Ice at the rate of half-anna per pound or in wholesale quantities at a considerable discount.

MARTIN COHEN,
Office in Fort 15, Forbes-street.

ICE MACHINES.

WE beg to inform the public of this Presidency, that we have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for India for the world renown

KROPFF ICE AND COOLING MACHINES

and are fully prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for supplying them with

ONE TO TEN TONS PER DAY.

Machines, which we erect complete and deliver in working order.

To remove any possible doubt about the superiority of these machines over those of other makers, we have erected a 2¼ tons Machine here, near Grant-road Rail-road Station, for the purpose of proving by absolute facts, to intending purchasers of Ice Machines, their superiority, economy and simplicity in working and the PURITY of the CRYSTAL ICE.

For information please apply to

MARTIN COHEN Co.,
Sole Agents for India.
15, Forbes-street.

NOTICES

ALL PERSONS having claims upon or being indebted to the estate of the late Lieutenant A. T. F. Edwards, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish attached 28th Bombay Infantry, are hereby requested to send in a statement of such claims or indebtedness, within a period of 30 days from the first appearance of this notice to

COLONEL SINGLETON, 28th Bombay Infantry,
President Committee of Adjustment, Suakim.

TO LET with immediate possession, a very desirable BUNGALOW, in Marine-lines on the west facing the sea. For rent and other particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co. Calcutta

BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. GRANT AND SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
6, HORNBY-ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, CAWNPORE.
MILITARY DRILLS.
WHITE DRILLS FOR THE CLOTHING OF EUROPEAN TROOPS.

KHAKI DRILLS, yarn or piece dyed, in approved shades for native Troops. Samples and patterns on application to the Managing Director or to the Company's Agents, Messrs. W. WATSON and Co., Apollo-street Bombay.

NO MORE MISFITTING DRESSES.

THE ART OF DRESS CUTTING taught in a few easy lessons by the Scientific System of Dress Cutting, which having met with unqualified success in England, is now introduced into India.

By this system any lady can cut her own dress to fit exactly, and her "durzie" can make it up to fit as well as one by Worth. No trying on is necessary; simplicity, beauty, exactness, and economy characterize this valuable invention, and any lady having once mastered the simple details of this indispensable and lady like accomplishment will never regret the investment she has made. On Scientific System with instructions till perfect and with Trancing Wheel, Rs. 30. Apply to

MRS. H. VOGEL, Sole Agent,
168, Grant-road, opposite Railway Station.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on 25th May next, up to 11-30 a.m., by the Executive Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Karachi and the Commissariat Store Keeper General, Bombay, and up to noon by the other Executive Commissariat Officers noted below for local contracts for the purchase of empty hogsheads for the period shown opposite each, and also for a general contract for the same period.

LOCAL CONTRACTS.

Bombay Poona Ahmednagar Mhow Belgaum Deolalee	Under Schedule No. 16. From date o acceptance up to 31st October, 1885.
Karachi Hyderabad Deesa Ahmedabad	Do. do. From date of acceptance up to 31st March, 1886.

GENERAL CONTRACT.

Commst. Storekeeper General, Bombay	Under Schedule No. 38. From date acceptance up to the dates shown above.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

H. R. M. VANHEYTHUYSEN, Colonel,
Ag. Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 21st April, 1885

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT } TUESDAY { TO-NIGHT
TO-NIGHT } { TO-NIGHT
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF
MR. J. H. NUNN.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
BRIGADIER-GENERAL
STANLEY EDWARDES, C.B.,

When will be produced for the first time in Bombay a new and Original Comedy drama in 3 acts, entitled

SAVED SAVED SAVED SAVED SAVED
SAVED
OR
A WOMAN'S
PERIL
BY
ARTHUR SHIRLEY.
SAVED SAVED SAVED SAVED SAVED

The following Ladies and Gentlemen have kindly given their valuable services.

MISS EUGENIE BERNIE.
MR. A. J. BYDE.
MR. W. T. HART, MR. G. F. CHANCE,
MISS NELLIE DANVILLE,
AND
THE CHILD WONDER,
and a number of
LADY AND GENTLEMEN AMATUERS.

Miss Tilly Saroney has kindly consented to sing one of her favourite ballads.

The evening's entertainment will conclude wit the FAMOUS DUEL SCENE from

THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.
Doors open at 8-30, performance at 9.
Box plan at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

FOR SALE.
THE OLD NINE-ELMS
PORTLAND CEMENT.

GUARANTEED Tensile strength about 540lbs. square inch. Crushing strength about 1,816 per square inch, in casks of 400 lbs. gross.

WARDEN & CO.
Meadow-street, Fort.

FOR SALE.

BEST TABLE BRICKS, in lots of 10, 20, and 30 Thousand each. Apply to the BOMBAY BRICK and TILE FACTORY, Limited, 32, Meadow-street, Fort.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAYS.
LOCOMOTIVE AND CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.

CHIEF DRAFTSMAN WANTED, experienced in Locomotive Carriage and Wagon work; salary according to qualifications, subject to a maximum, on starting, of Rs. 200 per mensem. Applications to be addressed to the LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT, Hubli.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED, the PARSONAGE in Mazagon for about three or four months. Rent, only Rs. 100. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby-row, Fort.

FOR SALE AT BELGAUM.

A HIGH BUILT CURRICLE TONGA, newly relined and repaired throughout, with pair of excellent chestnut c. b. ponies young, quiet, and up to any work. Price, Rs. 600.

A perfect Pegu Polo Pony, up to any weight and work. Price, Rs 250.

Trichord Grand Square Piano, "Tipps," sweet toned, in excellent condition, with case. Warranted.—Apply to W.,

care of KING, KING CO.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of the Petition of GANPUTRAM HEMJEE HOJA, an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to this Honourable Court on WEDNESDAY, the third day of June next, by the Insolvent abovenamed for leave to withdraw the petition filed by him in this Honourable Court, praying for the benefit of the Act passed for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in India, and all other proceedings had thereon.

Any Creditor wishing to oppose the said application must appear personally before this Honourable Court on WEDNESDAY, the said third day of June, to oppose the same. Dated this 6th day of May, 1885.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Courts Office, Fort, Bombay, his 11th day of May, 1885.

THE BOMBAY TILE COMPANY, LIMITED.
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required on or before THURSDAY, the 11th day of June next, to send in the particulars of their claims, and also their addresses or the addresses of their attorneys, if any, to the undersigned, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 17, Church Gate-street; or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of such distribution, if any, as may be made in due course out of the assets of the company.

FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE.
Liquidator of the Bombay Tile Company.
Bombay, 11th May, 1885.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
BROKEN CAST IRON POT SLEEPERS FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his office, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, Tenders for the purchase of any quantity up to 500 tons of Broken Cast Iron Pot Sleepers now lying at Wari Bunder, Mazagon, where they may be seen upon application to the Wharf Superintendent. Offers must quote a rate per ton of 20 cwts., weighed over and delivered on the spot, and specify the time within which the whole quantity tendered for will be taken delivery of.

Cash before delivery.

Each Tender must be accompanied separately by a deposit in cash or Government Promissory notes of Rs. 10 per ton up to a maximum deposit of Rs. 500 which, in the case of successful Tenderers, will be retained as security for the due fulfilment of contract, and will be absolutely forfeited to the Company, if the conditions thereof are not fully complied with.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ALFRED KING,
Store-keeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 11th May, 1885.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHIM.

On FRIDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. S SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m., on the premises, by order of Achrathbai, widow of Sha Pranjeewandas Runsordass, and on account and at the risk of Nanabhoy Gunputrow Dhairyawan.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the dwelling house situate on the eastern side of Mahim Custom-road, in the sub-district of Mandvee, containing 20 feet in breadth and forty feet in length or thereabouts, and assessed by the Municipality under No. 70, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the temple, on the west by the Mahim Custom-road, on the north by the gully and temple, and on the south by the house of Damodher Ishordass.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.
Bombay, 12th May, 1885.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF READY-MADE CLOTHES.

Under instructions from Mr. Johann Links, of Vienna (who has lately been in this country), Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on account of the concerned in the godown No. 3 in Cawasjee Patel-street or behind the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in small lots to suit intending purchasers, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 12th instant, the sale to commence at 1-30 p.m., as follows:—

A large collection of superfine cloth, ready-made wearing apparels for youths, men and children of various patterns and quality of woollen and cotton cloth trousers, complete dress suits, morning coats, also a lot of coats specially made for Parsees which are very seldom imported in the market.

Property is now on view.

Terms cash on or before delivery.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Bombay, 11th May, 1885.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE AND SURPLUS STORES AT THE GUN CARRIAGE FACTORY COLABA.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on FRIDAY, the 15th inst., at 1 p.m., sell by public Auction at the abovementioned place.

A quantity of unserviceable and surplus stores, consisting of old tools, brass filing, &c., &c.

SALE OF MAJOR E. H. WICKHAM'S FURNITURE.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 37, Magdala-street, Upper Colaba, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished, plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany full-toned grand square pianoforte by Lipp and Son of Stuttgart, very rich real Persian carpets, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, firstrate oil paintings in gilt frames, a handsome strong built victoria, &c., the property of Major E. H. WICKMAM.

The property is now on view.

SALE OF MR. S. W. CHART'S FURNITURE.

On a day to be fixed hereafter Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Derwent house, Victoria Cross-road, Byculla, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved F. P. household furniture, platedware, rich crockery and glassware, firstrate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., &c., the property of S. W CHART, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 4-30 p.m. on the same day.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 12th May, 1885.

WELLS' "ROUGH ON CORN"

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corn." Quick relief complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. Cooper Madon & Co. Bombay, Sole Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

THURSDAY, MAY 14.
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
CAPTAIN H. MORLAND
AND
THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

OWING to the great success and at the request of a number of the leading gentlemen of Bombay MR. BYDE has consented to undertake the management of another

GRAND ASSAULT-AT-ARMS,
BOXING, FENCING,
WRESTLING, SWORD EXERCISE,
BAYONET EXERCISE, QUARTER-STAFF
LANCE EXERCISE, &c., &c.,
BY
THE BEST BOMBAY TALENT.

Plan of the hall at SOUNDY & Co., where seats may be secured.

Prices of Admission Rs. 3, 2, 1.
Doors open 8-30, commence at 9.

J. J. ARCHER,
Business Manager.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF
THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH

An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office. Rampart-row.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES have many rivals! No equals!!! Hundreds imitate them! But to no avail!!! They excel all others. Their increasing sales demonstrate the fact.—5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

WANTED, a DRESS-MAKER, who can cut out.—Apply No. 7, Church-gate-street, Fort.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Peroshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

CRICKETING KIT from the best Manufacturers just received. Prices moderate.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

THE ALBUM of London views containing 24 views of the principal places and sights in London. Price Re. 1 only.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

A EUROPEAN SHORT-HAND WRITER is open to an engagement.—Address A., care of this office.

WANTED, a PRESS READER, must be accustomed to newspaper work. Apply MANAGER, *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, second-hand single-seated BROUGHAM in thorough order. State price, &c.—BROUGHAM, *Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, excellent young Arab HORSE (4 years), Buggy and Harness, Turn-out, Rs. 600.—Apply "TRAP," *Gazette* Office.

THE BOOK SELLING AND GENERAL AGENCY COMPANY, Limited.—New Books have come per "St. Clan Munroe."—No. 22, Pydhowni, opposite the Police Station.

AN experienced European NURSE is open to an engagement with a lady going to England this month or the beginning of next.—Apply to R. C. L., care of this paper.

A HANDSOME Landau, as good as new; and pair of grey Arab Horses, with harness complete, for sale, separately or together.—Apply to Wm. Watson & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

TO BE LET, a best SHOP in Fort, Hummum-street, can be let monthly; moderate rent. Apply to MANOCKJEE & Co., 23, Church-gate-street, Fort.

FOR SALE, Light Italian-built Phaeton and Landau; also Pair of Bay Arabs. For particulars apply to Mr. F. Bozzoni, Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, or Middle Colaba.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, RAMPART-ROW WEST, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—Mrs. DELANEY, Midwife, has REMOVED to No. 5, Grant's Buildings, Colaba.

SEWING-MACHINES.—Messrs. Zerrenner & Co.'s celebrated Sewing-Machines at reduced rates, No. 7, Hornby-row

PILSENER and GERMAN PALE ALE, Rs. 5 per doz. bots; Rs. 3-8, half bottles.—CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

CALIFORNIAN AND AUSTRALIAN CANNED FRUITS. Tasmanian Jams, &c.—PEARSE, Confectioner, Apollo-street.

FOR SALE, NICOLSON'S EDINBURGH ALE in Hogsheads. Also Montebello Champagne. Apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

LADIES' BLACK LEATHER TENNIS SHOES, fluted Rubber Soles. Cash Rs. 3-8 per pair. WATSON & Co. Esplanade Hotel, Bombay.

KIDD AND SHADBOLT'S SCOTCH WHISKY, as supplied to the Bombay Club and Yacht Club. Importers, PHIPSON and Co., 18, Forbes-street.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

GENERAL SATISFACTION expressed by Patrons for style and finish of work. Mrs. Coulson, Milliner and Dressmaker, near Crawford Market.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—Just arrived, Gibbs' guaranteed quality, in casks of 400 lbs. gross.—Richardson and Cruddass, Sole Agents, Bombay Metal Mart.

NORTON'S PATENT ABYSSINIAN TUBE WELLS for absolutely pure and cheap water.—Sole Agents JOHN S. ELMORE & Co., 31, Meadow-st., Bombay.

TO LET, Ground-floor of a Bungalow at Bandora, formerly known as the Boarding School. For rent and particulars apply to F. M. Patell, Bank of Bombay.

LADIES' ITALIAN SILK HOSE, double heel and toe. Black, white and fancy colours, Cash Rs. 9-8 and 10-8. WATSON & Co., Esplanade Hotel, Bombay

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE,—Military Saddle and Bridle, Bombay Cavalry, just received from Messrs Garden and Sons. Also sword and pouch belts.—Apply to Rogers & Co., Forbes-street.

TO HAND a new consignment of Coatings, Scotch Tweeds, Angolas, &c. All wool suits from Rs. 20. Trousers all wool from Rs. 8.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

TO BE SOLD, very cheap, at M. Kane & Co.'s, 131, Kalkadevi-road, Buttons, Links, Solitairs, Studs, Brooches, Watch-guards, Cricketing Kit, Footballs and numerous other articles.

GENTLEMEN'S keyless patent lever WATCHES, strong and good time-keeper; silver from Rs. 20 to 50, and metal from Rs. 16 to 20. KANNY & Co., 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

WRITE for our new set of patterns of Shirtings in at materials. Large consignments just to hand Special manufacture for Hot Weather Shirts.—BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited, Bombay.

WE have just received good solid leather Gladstone and Courier Bags, Portmanteaus, overland black dull-canvas trunk, folding and canvas chairs, &c. &c.—Y. A. LACKA and Co., Bombay.

SEWING MACHINES.—We do not profess to sell CHEAP, WORTHLESS articles, but only keep what we can recommend and guarantee to be first-class machines.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.—Caldwell & Co.'s Fruity red wine, Carbinet, as supplied to the Government Hospitals, Madras Presidency, in stock at Wm. WATSON & Co.'s, 28, Apollo-street, Fort, Bombay.

"LIGHTNING" CIGAR CUTTERS, useful and ornamental, adjusted for 3 sizes of Cigars No Mess, Club, Bar or Smoking-room should be without one. Rs. 6 each. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

ENGLISH BUTTER (not tinned) Re. 1 per lb. CHOPPED LOAF SUGAR, 3 as. per lb. COD FISH, 8 as. per lb.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S
GREAT WORLD
CIRCUS.

We positively assure the public that this is the last week of this

POPULAR AND GIGANTIC CIRCUS.

And for this the closing week, after a career of over 30 years, we will present such MAMMOTH PROGRAMMES, that the data for years to come will be often quoted,

THE FAREWELL PERFORMANCES OF
WILSON'S CIRCUS.
GRAND PERFORMANCE
ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON
AT 4 P. M.
FOR FAMILIES AND CHILDREN.

When BOTH adults and Children will be admitted at one half of the usual rates.

This is POSITIVELY our LAST WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE IN BOMBAY.

MAKE UP YOUR PARTIES
AND
PAY US ONE MORE VISIT
PREVIOUS TO OUR DEPARTURE.

Rational amusement and healthful recreation are the sure preservatives of

GOOD HEALTH, GOOD TEMPER,
AND
RELAXATION FOR THE BRAIN

from the busy cares and struggles of life in business.

The public's obedient servant,
JOHN WILSON.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HAMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

THOMAS BLACK & Co.
(LATE OF ROBERT BROWN).

HOUSE and SHIP PLUMBERS, Copper, Tin, and Lead Workers, Railway Lamp Manufacturers, and Sanitary Engineers, 27, MEDOW-STREET (opposite the Oriental Bank). Estimates given.

LEE AND SON'S
CELEBRATED PORTLAND CEMENT.

A SUPPLY of this celebrated CEMENT is just received. It has been acknowledged the best cement imported. Apply to the sole Agents,

GEO. GAHAGAN & CO.
Mody Bay.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per keg.

Do	F	do.	do.
Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	do.
Do.	F O	do.	do.
lb. tins		cases of 25 lbs.	per doz. bl.
Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	do.
Do.	A W 1 American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Canniste	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Agents.
Apollo-street, May 12, 1881.

LATEST ARRIVAL
BY LAST CHINA MAIL.

VARIOUS JAPANESE and CHINESE CURIOSITIES, viz., Real Satsuma and Porcelain Vases, Jars, Tea sets in different patterns and sizes, gold and silk embroidered folding and Wall Screens, Cushion Covers, Panels Umbrellas, Parasols, Paper and Cotton Folding Screens and Wall Scrolls, Wall Papers, Wall Brackets with and without Bronze Figures, Bronze and Copper inlaid ware, etc, etc, etc.

Some of the articles are very old.
Inspection respectfully invited by

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR,
12, Meadow-street, Fort.
BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS

OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps.. Rs. 350
Do. 40 do. ... „ 750
Do. for 6 arc lights 2,000 Candles, each. „ 1,200
Do. 8 do. 500 do. .. „ 1,200
Do. 20 do. 500 do. .. „ 2,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
PATENT WIC CARBONS give a steadier light than any other Carbons.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories
NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other system

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager.
1, Meadow-stret.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS:
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION,
AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C.S.I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.

PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

2 Vols., Rs. 16—Postage 9 Annas.

Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart Row.

PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE
PAINKILLER.
Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Propriet
Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE
AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND

And a complete mitigator Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STING and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world
Beware of imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazar

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9. Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

SKINNY MEN.

WELLS' "Health Renewer" restores health and vigor cures Dyspepsia, Debility, &c.

Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.......£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ....£880,0[illegible]

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted through the Bank.

M. BLUM, Acting Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives money on fixed Deposits at the following rates of Interest:—

5 per cent. per annum for 12 months deposit.
4 do. do. 6 do. do.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
18, Forbes Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS, FREE OF DUTY, available for use of Ships proceeding to Foreign Ports.

Rates "In Bond" furnished by
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
Wine Merchants.

NOTICE.

VESSELS and REGIMENTS proceeding to "Foreign Ports" can be supplied here with our Wines and Spirits at "IN BOND" rates FREE OF DUTY.

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co.,
Military Square, Bombay.

WINES FOR THE HOT SEASON.

Cash per single case. Rs. as.		Credit. Rs. as.
	WHITE BORDEAUX.	
17 2	*Barsac, Delicate flavour, yellow capsule.	18 0
22 12	*Haut Sauterne, Very choice, gold capsule.	24 0
	BURGUNDIES—WHITE.	
17 2	*Chablis Light, delicate, yellow capsule.	18 0
24 12	*Meursault Soft and fragrant, gold capsule.	26 0
	HOCKS AND MOSELLES.	
21 8	*Niersteiner	22 8
24 4	*Hochheimer	25 8
30 0	Stein Wein in Bocksbeutels	31 8
39 12	*Superior Sparkling Hock	42 0
42 12	*Sparkling Moselle, Finest nonpareil.	45 0

12½ per cent. = to 2 annas in the rupee, off credit rates for three cases.

* Wines in Pints, Rs. 2 extra per case of 2 dozens.

BODGER, WARBURTON & CO.,
Military Square, Bombay

PRICE LIST OF WINES, &c.

	Per doz. qts. Rs. a.	Per doz. pints. Rs. a.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	55 0	29 0
Jules Mumm's	40 0	22 0
Carte Blanche, Extra	45 0	25 0
STILL HOCKS.		
Laubenheimer	16 0	9 0
Deidesheimer	16 0	9 0
Geisenheimer	18 0	10 0
Leibfraumilch	21 0	11 8
Steinwein	21 0	
Hochheimer Berg	24 0	13 0
Rudesheimer	27 0	14 8
Marcobrunner	30 0	16 0
Queen Victoria Berg	34 0	..
SHERRY.		
Amontillado, old and of excellent flavor	30 0	..
Madeira, superior	28 0	..
Dinner Sherry	24 0	..
Extra Quality	15 0	..
CLARET.		
Petit Medoc	9 0	5 0
Medoc Superior	9 8	5 8
St. Julien	10 0	6 0
St. Estephe	12 0	7 0
St. Emmillion	12 8	7 8
Chateau de France	13 0	7 8
[illegible]argaut	15 0	8 8
Haut Canon	16 0	9 0
Mouton Rothschild	17 0	9 8
Chateau Leoville	20 0	11 0
Chateau Lafitte	23 0	12 8
Chateau La Rose	26 0	14 0
Chateau Margaux	28 0	16 0
SPARKLING BURGUNDY.		
Rich and Red (Ordinary)	41 0	25 0
Do. (Superior)	50 0	...
STILL BURGUNDY		
Volnay	21 0	..
Chambertin	27 0	..
BEER AND STOUT.		
Bass's Beer, bottled by Stone	5 12	3 12
McEwan's Beer	4 8	3 8
Bass's Beer, bottled by Barton & Co.	4 14	3 0
Vienna Beer	6 4	4 2
Kaiser Beer	5 12	3 12
Guinness's Stout, bottled by Burke	5 12	3 12
Romford Bitter Beer	6 0	4 8
India Pale Ale	5 8	3 8
Pilsener Export Beer	6 0	4 4
German Double Stout		5 4
GIN, HOLLANDS AND RUM.		
London Gin (Booth's Old Tom)	17 0	...
Swaine & Boord's Old Tom	16 0	...
Geneva Gin, per case of 15 flasks	26 0	...
Finest Old Jamaica Rum	21 0	...
BRANDIES.		
Exshaw's No. 1	37 0	...
Do. No. 2	28 0	...
Hennessy's *	30 0	...
Do. **	33 0	...
Do. ***	36 0	...
Barton's * (Peg Brandy)	22 0	...
Do. ** (Full flavoured)	26 8	...
Do. *** (Invalids' Brandy)	30 0	...
Charles Lervoire's very old***	34 0	...
Fromy & Rogers, very old***	31 0	...
WHISKY.		
Old Scotch (Andrew Usher's)	21 0	...
Old Vatted Glenlivet (Andrew Usher's)	22 0	...
Do. do. do. (Special Reserve)	24 0	...
Fine old Scotch (Watson & Co.'s)	18 0	...
Lochdhu (very old)	22 0	...
Shamrock (very old)	22 0	...
Breadalbane, Highland	22 0	...
PORTS.		
Barton's Best Invalid	24 0	...
Oporto	18 0	...
Port, usual quality	15 0	...
LIQUEURS AND SUNDRIES.		
Kummel, Finest ... Per bottle	3 0	..
Benedictine „	3 0	...
Chartreuse, Yellow „	5 0	...
Do. Green „	6 0	...
Creme de Noyeau „	2 8	1 8
Maraschino de Zara „	3 0	1 12
Curacao „		1 12
Dr. Seigert's Angostura Bitters ... Per doz.	22 0	..
Vermouth „	15 0	..
Ginger Wine (Crabbie's) „	15 0	..

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

BARTON AND COMPANY, Limited,
Church Gate-street, Bombay.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & CO.,)
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.

"ROUGH ON RATS" clears out Rats, Mice, Beetle Roaches ies, Ants, Insects, Moles, Chipmunk Flee Gophers.

Cooper Madon & Co., Sole Agents Bombay.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL	„	9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	8,000,006
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	„	5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	„	3,750,000
MARINE INSURANCE.		
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	3,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application

VOLKART BROTHERS Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£4,842,054 14s. 3d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862..................£300,690
„ 1882..................£944,2

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,878,156

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1867	£1,406,581 17 2	1877	£3,758,042 19
1872	£2,318,21 11 5	1882	£4,842,054 14

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible*.
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 188 :
1,982 PROPOSALS for....................Rs. 60,85,300.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	
Premium ...	Rs a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE ORIENTAL," BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY.

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, and Agency Forms, Reports and Full Particulars on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER F.I.A.
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9 Elphinstone Circle BOMBAY.
Or any of the Agents in India.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 36
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 20
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY............................As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	2¼ As.

lines, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which be to the inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion..............8 As. per line.
Second do..............4½ „ „
Third and succeeding......2¼ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situation, Wanted, or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines..................Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line 0-8

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged on at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION
TO SUBSCRIBERS

BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15 0
Half-yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7 8
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	„ 3 15

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY
Post Free.

Per Annum........................Rs. 12
Half-yearly........................„ 6
Quarterly..........................„ 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

Per Annum........................Rs 12
Half-yearly........................„ 6
Quarterly..........................„ 3

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.
Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo bunder, 6 p.m.
Lecture, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 6 p. m.
Wilson's Circus, 9 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 10th:—Cotherstone (s), from Newport; and Gulf of Venice (s), Moulmein. Yesterday:—Iran (s), from Bhownuggur; Brookfield (s), Kurrachee; Ancona (s), London; and N. Boynton, New-York.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Assyria (s), for Persian Gulf; and Armstrong (s), Amsterdam.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Apollo-bunder this evening, commencing at 6:—

March	Sweet Spirit Hear my Prayer	M. Curry.
Overture	The Golden Cross	Brull.
Valse	Dream Faces	Meissler.
Selection	Un Ballo in Maschera	Verdi.
Valse	Les Patineurs	Waldteufel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Scotsman, Mozart, and Clan Fraser entered the dock on Saturday; the s. s. Keplar, Medjid, and Eden Hall entered, and the s. s. Sutlej and Daisy Morris left, it yesterday.

THE GAIETY THEATRE.—Mr. J. H. Nunn will take a farewell benefit at the Gaiety Theatre this evening. The performance, which will be under the patronage of General Edwardes, will consist of the comedy drama "Saved," and the duel scene from the "Corsican Brothers."

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—The shop of Cowasjee Rustomjee, on New Foras-road, was broken into on Saturday night, and property, consisting of hair brushes, knives, pencils, scissors, albert watch chains, and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 180, stolen from the premises.

LECTURE.—The eighth public lecture of the season in connection with the Gujerati Dnyan Prasarak Society will be delivered at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 6 o'clock this evening, by Mr. Nusserwanjee Heerjeebhoy Patel, on "History," being the second of the intended series of lectures on the subject.

REPORTED THEFT.—Colonel Sartorius, residing at Marine Lines, reported on Sunday, last the theft of Rs. 400 in small currency notes and cash, from a cash box kept in his cupboard in his bedroom. A servant named Rama is suspected of having committed the theft. He has been detained police for inquiries.

TRESPASS.—Vishram Ramjee, a labourer, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of wilfully trespassing in the premises of Ruckmina, a married woman living at Bhoiwada, Parel, on Sunday night, without any reasonable excuse. He was fined Rs. 20, or in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on the body of Shivrutton Sulliman, aged 25 years. Deceased died from tetanus, following injuries to his fingers in an accident on the 21st ultimo while working on board a steam vessel lying in the Prince's Dock. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

GAMBLERS.—Before Mr. Ryan yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Shadulla Khan and five other Pathans were charged with gambling with dice and money. The accused were described as desperate gamblers, well known to the police. The Pathan in whose house the men were arrested while playing escaped from the police. Having a large number of convictions recorded against them, the accused were fined in sums varying from Rs. 15 to Rs. 50, with alternatives of imprisonment.

FATAL FALL.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Dhunji Dongria-street, on the body of Ayeemai, a young Parsee woman aged sixteen years. Deceased at about 8 o'clock on Sunday night, while endeavouring to reach some clothes that she had put to dry on a bamboo scaffolding facing a window on the third storey of the house in which she was living, overbalanced and fell out on to the stone pavement below. Her skull was fractured, and she died within four hours after the occurrence. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.

A MEETING of the donors and subscribers of the Bombay Native Dispensary was held yesterday afternoon in the house of Mr. Jehangir Wadia, in Parsee Bazaar-street. Mr. Framjee, N. Patel presided. Mr. Rustomjee Master, the secretary, read the first bi-ennial report for the year 1883-84. The report recorded with regret the death of Mr. Hormusjee Bomanji Wadia, a member of the managing committee, who took a great interest in the institution. It was further reported that the funds of the institution are in a very satisfactory condition. While at the end of 1882 there was a balance in the Bank of Bombay of Rs. 1,76,659-10-10, at the end of 1884 it stood at Rs. 1,83,300. During the year under report the subscriptions amounted to Rs. 7,849. The managing committee tendered their thanks to the subscribers, including Mr. Peerbhoy Mahomed, who presented 12 benches for the use of the dispensaries. The income during the period under report, including interest, donations, rent, &c., amounted to Rs. 2,336-14-6, against Rs. 16,849-14 for the previous two years. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 16,722-9-4, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,640-5-2. The committee reported the purchase of two landed properties at Breach Candy-road and Chandanwadi at a total cost of Rs. 21,300, yielding an income of Rs. 120 per month. The committee regretted to report the death of Dr. C. F. Khory, the medical superintendent of the head-quarters dispensary. In place of one medical officer two were then appointed on a monthly salary of Rs. 75 and Rs. 50 respectively. The total number of patients treated at the head-quarters dispensary during the year was 24,642, of whom 10,055 were Parsees, 9,089 Hindus, 3,304 Mahomedans, 1,284 Christians, and 910 belonging to other castes. At the Khetwady branch the total number of patients of all denominations admitted during the year was 17,076. This gave a daily average of 425 patients. As to the expenditure, it was found that each prescription cost about three pies per diem. During the period under report fifteen gentlemen became life-members of the institution, on payment of a lump sum of Rs. 100 or more, as provided under the deed.

On the motion of Mr. M. B. Cooper, the report and statement of accounts were adopted. It was resolved to print and circulate copies of the report and accounts, on the motion of Mr. Vurjeewandas Madhowdas, seconded by Mr. S. S. Bengalee. Mr. Framjee N. Patel, president of the managing committee, was re-elected, and Mr. Jamsetjee N. Petit was appointed a member of the committee, in place of Mr. Hormusjee B. Wadia, deceased. Thanks were voted to the members of the managing committee for the satisfactory management of the institution. A vote of thanks was also passed to Mr. Bomonjee F. Cama, who audited the accounts of the institution, and he, in conjunction with Mr. Maneckshaw Jehanghirshaw Talyerkhan, was appointed auditor. Thanks were also tendered to Mr. Nusserwanjee J. Wadia for allowing the use of his hall for the meeting as well as to the chairman, Mr. Framjee N. Patel, who has long taken a deep interest in the institution.

The proceedings then terminated.

DEATH OF THE HIGH-PRIEST OF THE BORAS

WE have to announce the death on Saturday night, at a place near Indore, of Moola Syadna Abdul Kadar Nazmudin, high-priest of the Boras of all India. The deceased was about seventy years old at the time of his death. He was very infirm, and went towards the Central Provinces for a change; but was seized with cholera and died on Saturday. A jarat—a solemn ceremony on the fourth day after death—will be celebrated this morning at 8 o'clock at the Jamat Khana of the Bora community, after which a feast will be given to all the members of the jamat. The deceased left behind him nine sons, but no daughters. The sons are all deeply versed in the Mahomedan religion, and are doing priestly service in different parts of the country where there is any large number of Boras residing. One of the sons who, according to their tradition, is without any physical deformity or defect, will succeed to the sacerdotal throne, as it is called in their religious parlance. The eldest son is suffering from a constitutional ailment, and is therefore ineligible to succeed his father. According to the prevailing usage, the nomination of a successor must have been made by the late Moola, and such nominee will occupy the gadi. The traditions as to succession are so severe that no halt, blind, deaf, lame, or humpbacked, nor even those who have been maimed by accident, or whose limbs have been, however slightly, mutilated, have any chance of succeeding to the high-priesthood. The late Moola was a very generous-hearted man, and no person who applied to him for help was ever disappointed; and hence, though his income was handsome, being more than a lakh of rupees a year, he died in insolvent circumstances, his debts amounting to nearly ten lakhs. His successor is bound to liquidate the same out of the income attached to the office.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—MAY 11.

(Before Mr. W. E. HART, Chief Judge.)
ACTION ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.
KHATA MANJEE AND OTHERS *vs.* LILLADHUR KESSOWJEE.

THIS was an action in which the plaintiffs, who are a firm of Marwaree money-lenders, sought to recover the sum of Rs. 507 from the defendant, who is the only son of Kessowjee Jadowjee, a wealthy Bhattia merchant; being the amount of a promissory note, with interest, passed by the defendant in favour of the plaintiffs on the 30th April, 1882. The defendant is at present confined in the civil side of the Common Jail for debt. The first plaintiff appeared in person; the defendant was not present. His honour after the claim had been proved, gave an *ex parte* judgment for the plaintiffs for the whole amount claimed, with Rs. 41 as court costs, and made it payable within a week.

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ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 24TH APRIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ancona, Captain R. G. Murray, arrived in Bombay harbour at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, with the overland mails of the 24th April. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Col and Mrs Bythell and 5 daughters.	Capt H Helyer
Mrs M H Smyth and infant	Major R Williamson
Mrs Norton	Lieut Hemphill
Mr R C H Barnard	Lieut W Stuart
Miss E Clinker	Lieut W Beach
Mr W E-Scott	Lieut R St. Leger
Miss Hopkins	Lieut G Wolfe
Mr R B Holt	Lieut T Fleming
Mrs Staples and infant	Major J Wolseley
Capt H Campbell	Mr Cocker
Capt H O Morrison	Hera Singh and 2 natives
Capt W J Robertson	Mr Merwanjee
Capt E B McInnes	Mr Sitanath

FROM VENICE.—Mr and Mrs Allen

FROM BRINDISI.

Lieut Cameron	Dr de Souza
Capt G Hewatt	Mr R B Sharp
Lieut R McFarlane	Mr W Mallard Heriot
Lieut J Massey Westropp	Mr Aston
Lieut R Broadwood	Mr and Mrs Walker
Capt Wood	Mr T Henderson
Serg Major Caldecott	Rev Hanser
Mr Links	

FROM SUEZ.

Mr Pigott	Mr Gibson

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 18TH TO 24TH APRIL, INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen and Princess Beatrice left Aix-les-Bains and arrived at Darmstadt yesterday.

The Prince and Princess of Wales returned to Dublin on Monday from Killarney, stopping for a short time at Limerick, where they were enthusiastically cheered. At some points of the journey there were manifestations of Nationalist disapproval, and black flags were exhibited. On Tuesday their Royal Highnesses inspected a body of 8,500 children attached to the Sunday schools of the Irish Protestant Church in the diocese of Dublin They subsequently were present at Punchestown races, where they were well received. On Wednesday the Prince and Princess were present at the citizens' ball in Dublin.

A Cabinet Council was held on Monday at which all the Ministers except Earl Spencer were present. Another Cabinet Council was held on Tuesday, at which the same Ministers were present.

In the House of Lords on Monday Earl Granville stated that Sir P. Lumsden had made a report of the conflict on the Afghan frontier, which differed from the account given by General Komaroff. On Tuesday Earl Granville stated the terms of the vote of credit to be submitted in the House of Commons. Last night the second reading of the Federal Council of Australasian Bill was agreed to. The Egyptain Loan Bill was also read a second time, after some sharp criticism by Lord Salisbury and other peers on the imperfect information as to future policy afforded by the Government.

In the House of Commons on Friday Mr. Gladstone said a long telegram had been received from Sir P. Lumsden, dated April 13, which was then being deciphered. The remainder of the sitting was occupied with the Seats Bill in Committee. On Monday, in answer to a question, Mr. Gladstone said a correspondence was proceeding with the French Government with respect to the suppression of the *Bosphore Egyptien* at Cairo, for which Her Majesty's Government assumed responsibility. The House went into Committee of Supply on the Navy Estimates. On Tuesday Mr. Gladstone said that no information had been received of any pressure on the Porte to close the Dardanelles in the event of war. Mr. Gladstone then submitted a vote of credit for 11 millions sterling, which he said was not intended for further offensive operations in the Soudan, but to meet any probable demands on the military resources of the country. Sir S. Northcote was not satisfied with the reference to the Soudan, and thought that the Government ought to give a fuller explanation of their policy. The vote was referred to Committee of Supply, and the statement of the Budget was deferred until Thursday next. The remaining clauses of the Seats Bill then passed through Committee. On Wednesday a Bill to further restrict the opening of public-houses on Sundays was discussed, but the debate was adjourned. Last night Mr. Gladstone stated that he had nothing further to communicate with respect to the Afghan frontier difficulty, and he could not undertake to give a distinct opportunity to discuss the vote of credit for the special military preparations. The remainder of the sitting was devoted to the consideration in Committee of Supply of the Civil Service Estimates.

The anniversary of the death of Lord Beaconsfield was commemorated in London and the provinces by a very extensive wearing of primroses. At a banquet of the Primrose League Lord J. Manners presided, and Lord R. Churchill, M. P., congratulated the Company on the success of the league in organizing a band of volunteer workers for the Constitutional cause.

The trial of the men, Cunningham and Burton, charged with causing dynamite explosions in London, has been fixed for May 11 at the Central Criminal Court.

The Marquis of Salisbury has this week delivered political speeches at Wrexham and Welshpool.

The naval preparations at the various dockyards are being carried on with undiminished activity. A large number of torpedoes have been purchased from Germany, and a contract for tinned provisions has been made with an Italian firm. Another steamship belonging to the Orient Line—the Lusitania—has been taken up by the Government for conversion into a cruiser. Four other large and fast steamers have been engaged by the Admiralty to serve as cruisers.

Contracts for the construction in private yards of five belted cruisers and two ironclads were signed at the Admiralty on Monday.

The funeral of the late Lord Mayor (Mr. Alderman Nottage) was solemnized on Saturday in St. Paul's Cathedral. The Dukes of Edinburgh and Cambridge and many other distinguished personages were present on the occasion.

The Rev. J. W. Blakesley, Dean of Lincoln, died on Saturday, aged 77. General H. Macan, late of the Bombay Army, died on Monday, aged 80. Mr. R. Ansdell, R. A., the eminent animal painter, died on Monday, aged 70.

An explosion of gas occurred on Monday night in a house in Eugene-road, Rotherhithe, causing the wreck of two houses and serious injuries to five persons.

An explosion, believed to have been caused by a dynamite machine, occurred yesterday at the Admiralty, in Whitehall. The injury pone was confined to the rooms in the rear of the building, but Mr. Swainson an under-Secretary, sustained a concussion of the brain.

OBITUARY.—General H. Macan, C.B., Bo. Ret.; General Freeman Murray; A. Bosanquet, late Bo. C. S.; Mr. Richard Ansdell, R. A.; Sir W. E, Leeson; Viscountess Frankfort de Montmorency; Dowager Countess Cowley; the Hon. Mrs. Hamilton; Lady Burrard.

THE Russian Press disregards Sir P. Lumsden's report on the affair near Penjdeh and accepts the statements of General Komaroff as accurate. It is reported that the Russian Government takes a similar view and is not disposed to make further inquiry into the subject. A feeling of apprehension that war may ensue has become prevalene in St. Petersburg, and a like feeling is spreading at Berlin and Vienna.

The German Press generally considers that Russia has hitherto had the best of the diplomatic campaign, and hold that unless England immediately takes up a firm position her power in India is gone, and her influence in Europe is greatly weakened.

The French Government has taken a very strong step in respect of the suppression of the Cairo newspaper *Bosphore Egyptien* by the Khedive's Government. It has demanded the re-opening of the newspaper office and the dismissal of the official who executed the order. This demand has been referred to the Porte, which rejects the right of French to interfere with an administrative act.

M. F. de Lesseps was yesterday formally received as a member of the French Academy.

Mr. White, British Minister at Bucharest, has been temporarily appointed Charge d'Affaires at Constantinople pending the arrival of Sir E Thornton.

The British advanced posts at Tambouk have been threatened by bands of Arabs, but no attack has been made.

The Mahdi is reported to be engaged in organising his Government in Khartoum, but the rebellion against his authority is stated to be extending in Kordofan.

The peace negotiations between France and China are being continued, and M. Patenotre has been ordered to proceed to Tientsin. An official notice has been published in the *Pekin Gazette* directing the evacuation of Tonquin by the Chinese troops.

The Canadian troops under General Middleton are advancing upon Riel's camp on the Saskatchewan river. Fort Pitt, which was commanded by a son of the late Charles Dickens, has been captured by the revolted Indians.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, May 10.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·830
Temperature of the Air	83·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·3
Dew Point	75·0
Relative humidity of Air	·758
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—3)	1·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	88·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	78·8
General Direction of Wind*	WNW, W, WNW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	156

* From midnight to midnight.

THE AFGHAN FRONTIER QUESTION.

SIR PETER LUMSDEN'S ACCOUNT OF THE PENJDEH AFFAIR.

THE subjoined telegram has been received from Lieutenant-General Sir Peter Lumsden relative to the fight between the Russians and the Afghans at Ak Tepe:

"Sir P. Lumsden to Earl Granville.—(Received April 21, 8-30 a.m.)

"Tirpul, April 17, 1885.

"Your lordship's telegram of 13th. General Komaroff's account of attack on Penjdeh is considered incorrect:

"1. General Komaroff says: 'On March 25 one detachment approached Tash Kepri on our bank of Kushk.' Reply: Tash Kepri is Turki for Pul-i-Khisti. General Komaroff's claim to either bank of Kushk is untenable. The left bank of Kushk had always been held by Afghans and was never in Russian occupation. On Feb. 20 Russians located an outpost of twenty-five Yulatan Turkomans at Kizil-Tepe, a mound one mile north of Pul-i-Khisti, and about same distance from nearest point of Kushk river, and from its junction with Murghab. This had always remained extreme limit of Russian advance within their line of vedettes. The Russian cavalry detachment alluded to did advance against Pul-i-Khisti on 25th, but retired before reaching that place when warned by Afghan commander, as on Feb. 20.

"2. General Komaroff states: 'Near the bridge I found an entrenchment occupied by Afghans.' Reply: This position was occupied by Afghans previous to General Komaroff's advance and to the agreement mentioned in your lordship's telegram of March 17.

"3. General Komaroff says: 'In order to avoid a conflict, I placed my troops five versts from Afghan position.' Reply: This can only refer to main body, as Russian troops were in Kizil-Tepe, which is one mile from Afghan position, and the Russian vedettes were considerably in advance of that.

"4. General Komaroff says that: 'When Afghans had convinced themselves that we had no intention of attacking them, they began each day to come nearer to our camp.' Reply: So far from Afghans being convinced of General Komaroff's intentions, the continued and irritating daily attempts to excite hostility convinced Afghans of Russian determination to provoke conflict, and induced what appeared to them the military necessity of extending their defensive position.

"5. General Komaroff states: 'On March 27 Afghans sent against one company, which was charged with covering a reconnaissance, three companies with a cannon and some cavalry.' Reply: A reconnaissance in force itself meant hostile intention. A Russian company meant 250 men—more than equivalent to three Afghan companies aggregating 225 men. On 27th two bodies of Russian troops simultaneously advanced, Colonel Alikhanoff with cavalry pushed past Pul-i-Khisti, and Russian infantry penetrated the right flank of Afghan position on right bank of Murghab. Colonel Alikhanoff only retired when intercepted by Afghan cavalry some four miles in rear of Afghan position, and Russian infantry only when Afghan commander drew up three companies and warned Russian officer that if he advanced further he would be fired upon.

"General Komaroff's Chief of Staff, at interview of 29th, called Colonel Alikhanoff's advance merely a pleasure trip, but was informed that the Afghan commander viewed it in the most serious light.

"6. General Komaroff states: 'Afghan audacity and arrogance increased by degrees.' Reply: It may have been so, but, if so, it was entirely caused by Russian action, as the Afghans did all they could to avoid collision, and it was solely owing to their patience and forberance during two months of incessant irritation that peace has been preserved so long. The Afghan commander's courteous reply of 29th to General Komaroff's ultimatum proves his wish to the last to avoid conflict.

"7. General Komaroff says: 'On 28th Afghans occupied a height which commanded left flank of our camp began to throw up entrenchments there, to establish a post of cavalry behind our line, and placed a picket at gunshot distance from our ford.' Reply: It was the case that the Afghan commander did on 28th, after the occurrence of the hostile reconnaissance on 27th, place a post of observation on the hills on right bank of Murghab to give notice of any like fresh Russian advance on that flank, but this post was withdrawn the next day.

"8. General Komaroff says: 'On 29th I sent to Afghan commander an energetic summons, &c., and I received an answer that, by the advice of the English, he refused to retire across the Kushk.' Reply: The fact itself is reported to me to be totally incorrect, and nowhere in the Afghan commander's reply is any such statement. On the contrary, the wording is distinct. 'I have duly received your letter regarding the withdrawal of certain pickets. As I had received orders from the Governor of Herat to consult Captain Yate, who has been deputed to Penjdeh by Sir Peter Lumsden, in such matters, I showed him your letter. Captain Yate afterwards had an interview with Colonel Zakrchewski, and informed me of the conversation which had taken place between them. Be it known to ye that I must loyally obey the orders I have received from his Highness the Ameer. I can in no way do anything contrary to the orders of my Sovereign. Of course, in matters of detail, such as alterations in position of advanced pickets and vedettes posted in front of the troops, I am prepared to come to an arrangement with ye with a view to the avoidance of any risk of conflict.'

"9. General Komaroff says: 'I again addressed a private letter couched in friendly terms.' Reply: The letter in question was never seen by any officers of commission, but Captain Delashoe was told that a letter had been received a few hours before Russian attack on 30th. I have now called on Sepeh Salar for copy of second letter.

"10. General Komaroff states: 'On 30th, to support my demands, I marched with my detachment against the Afghan position, counting still on pacific result, but artillery fire and cavalry attack compelled me to accept combat.' Reply: Russians advanced to attack of Afghan position, and of course Afghan were obliged to defend themselves. Certainly the engagement was not commenced by artillery fire as stated by General Komaroff, as infantry firing was heard continuing several minutes before the first gun.

STATEMENTS IN PARLIAMENT.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice, interogated by Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett on the 20th April said the Foreign Office have not been informed that the Afghans have evacuated Bala Murghab and Kushk, or that General Komaroff has established a provisional Government up to the Paropamisus mountains, or that the Russians have circulated the proclamation mentioned through Afghanistan.

Sir S. Northcote: I wish to ask the Prime Minister a question with reference to the position of affairs on the frontiers of Afghanistan. Will he be prepared. in presenting the estimate for the Vote of Credit, to make a statement on that subject, and will be say whether the Ameer has made any representations to the Government of India on the subject, and with what result?

Mr. Gladstone: The Vote of Credit will be presented to-morrow. My intention had been to limit myself, on the part of the Government, to a very concise statement, having no other view, in fact, than that the Vote of Credit should be thoroughly understood. I shall not proceed to enter into considerations of policy to-morrow. Those, no doubt, will come up in debate on the Vote of Credit, but it would be premature to attempt to state them to-morrow. With regard to the frontier of Afghanistan, we have in point of fact little to add to what has been said on former occasions. On Friday I stated that a telegram had been received from Sir P. Lumsden, and that if it should be found to contain anything of a very important character, and which could be properly communicated to the House, I would take the first moment to make it known. That statement was made under the belief that the telegram of Sir P. Lumsden, then being deciphered, was in answer to inquiries and instructions despatched to him from this country on April 10. But it was not that answer; and for that answer it will be necessary to wait before I can make any complete statement to the House. I do not mean that it was an unimportant telegram tending to confirm his previous statements, and certainly it was in apparent conflict with the telegram which had been forwarded to us by the Russian Government as the statement of General Komaroff. (Opposition cheers.) The right hon. gentleman may depend upon it that the promise I gave on Friday with respect to further information we expected still holds good. With respect to the two questions put to me by the hon. member for Eye, who asks whether her Majesty's Ministers had fixed any limit beyond which the advance of the Russian forces would not be tolerated, and whether the Czar had undertaken not be seize Herat, it is not in my power to answer either of them. I have been obliged to give that answer before, and I am still obliged to give it. Until we can see our way further in regard to essential matters it will not be in my power to give specific answers. The hon. gentleman asked on a former day as to the date with regard to the non-advance of the Russian troops—whether it was correctly described as the arrangement of March 17. The explanation on that point is, I believe, that the arrangement arrived at was recognised in London by the exchange of telegrams on March 16. The telegram was sent on to Teheran, and was telegraphed thence on March 17, and so it came to be known under the style of the agreement of March 17. There is no doubt about the arrangement intended. The right hon. gentleman (Sir S. Northcote) asks me whether the Ameer has made any representation to the Government of India upon the subject of the frontier, and with what result? No doubt the Ameer has made representations to the Viceroy who has made it part of his duty to exchange ideas and views with the Ameer on that subject. I had in view those representations when on a former day I gave, on the part of the Government, an assurance that the communications between Lord Dufferin and the Ameer were of a most satisfactory character. (Ministerial cheers.)

Lord J. Manners: All Europe has for some days been in possession of the Russian version of the transactions at Penjdeh. (Opposition cheers.) I understand that now a full telegram has been recived from Sir P. Lumsden, containing his version of the affair. It that be so, how much longer does the right hon. gentlemen thing it expendient to withhold from the country the version of Sir Peter Lumsden? Renewed Opposition cheers.

Mr. Gladstone: The question of the noble lord contains an argument which might have been entirely spared, because it is founded on an erroneous supposition. We are not in possession of any complete, or what we consider a complete, version. (Ironical laughter from the Opposition.) Well, I suppose we are entitled to form an opinion. (Ministerial cheers.) Hon. gentlemen opposite who laugh appear to think it is not the duty of the Executive Government to form an opinion. (Ministerial cheers.) I repeat we are not in possession of a complete version of the essential circumstances leading to or connected with that engagement. It is that version to the arrival of which we are looking. When that version has arrived, if we should not be in a position to communicate it then, I think questions like that of the noble lord may be fairly put. (Hear, hear.)

Sir W. H. Dyke: In view of the great tension out of doors, it would be a great benefit if the right hon. gentlemen would give some approximate date when any question in regard to these negotiations is likely to meet with a definite reply. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Gladstone: If that depended upon ourselves, it would be my duty to give a distinct answer to the question; but I am unable to say when we shall receive from Sir P. Lumsden his version after the various incidents which have interrupted communication with that country. It so happened that the communication which came on Friday last was transmitted with comparative celerity, but I am not able to say to-day when we shall be in possession of full information on matters which are material, and, indeed, essential. With regard to negotiations with foreign Governments, no time will be lost in prosecuting them.

Mr. Onslow: The right hon. gentleman formally stated that Russia made an unprovoked assault, and the Viceroy made use of precisely the same language. Do her Majesty's Government believe in the version of Sir P. Lumsden or in the version of General Komaroff? (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Gladstone. The hon. gentleman has not taken the trouble to quote with accuracy what I said in describing the impressions of the Government in reference to the state of affairs on the Afghan frontier. I must point out to him that, whatever he may think to the contrary, great accuracy is necessary in these matters. (Ministerial cheers) On the day when I mentioned the purport of the allegations we had received from our own agents I stated that, of course, we gave credence to what proceeded from our agents. We are not entirely dependent on British agents. They are to some extent dependent on Afghan agents, and although I have nothing to say against them, considering the results resting on this matter I will not be driven into premature statements. (Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett asked whether it was not stated on March 13 that the Russian Government had entered into an agreement with her Majesty's Government that the Russian troops should not advance. He also asked whether the Prime Minister could communicate to the House the substance of Sir Peter Lumsden's telegram of Friday last. He did so because statements greatly affecting the character and judgment of British officers with Sir Peter Lumsden had been put forth by the Russian organ in this country, and were still being put fourth from day to day.

No answer was given to this inquiry.

Next day Mr. Gladstone, said I may be allowed at this stage to refer to intelligence received from Sir Peter Lumsden. I was obliged to inform the House yesterday that it was in the power of the Government to communicate very little in addition to what I had previously stated. I then signified to the House that important instructions had been addressed to Sir P. Lumsden on April 10, to which we had not then received a reply. That reply, however, arrived this morning. It contains what I may call a full and detailed account of what Sir P. Lumsden considers to be the main points of the case, connected with the painful incident of the attack near Penjdeh; and it will serve to show how seriously Sir P. Lumsden feels at issue with General Komaroff on important points connected with that attack. It is a long telegram, entering into details, with particulars for which we had specifically asked, and it would not be in my power to state its effect in a few words. But we will lay this telegram on the table, as I think it is a document complete in itself, and giving important and valuable information to the House.

On the 23rd Sir Stafford Northcote: I beg to ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether he will lay upon the tables any more papers connected with the proceedings on the Afghan frontier before he asks for the vote of credit; and whether he can state what is the exact point at issue between her Majesty's Government and the Government of Russia.

Mr. Gladstone: The consideration which I promised to give to the subject of the telegrams proceeding the important and detailed telegram from Sir P. Lumsden laid upon the table results in this, that we have not found that we could convey valuable information to the House by presenting dispersed statements contained in all the telegrams with are mixed up with a good deal of extraneous matter. It is not therefore, our intention to lay further papers connected with the proceedings on the Afghan frontier upon the table of the House before we ask for the vote of credit. I have taken carefully into consideration the second point of the question, and consulted with Lord Granville and other of my colleagues upon the question; and though we should very gladly, if we could lay open more precisely what is going forward the fact is this that we are engaged in a correspondent of extreme gravity, and to make a complete statements of its nature and particulars would be impossible. No partial statement can be made without great risk of creating misapprehension. Consequently with some reluctance, we have arrived at the conclusion that we cannot undertake to give any further statement to the House as to the nature of the correspondence and the particulars of the correspondence with the Russian Government at the present juncture.

Sir Stafford Northcote asked whether the right hon. gentlemen would do so on Monday, when he moved the vote of credit.

Mr. Gladstone: I could not undertake to do so. There may be information which may reach us between this time and Monday, but I am afraid I cannot enter into any covenant.

Sir Stafford Northcote: Does the right hon. gentleman expect the House immediately after he has made his statement to proceed to the discussion? In 1878, when we announced a vote of credit on the Friday, and brought it forward on the Monday, the Opposition of the day thought it unreasonable to proceed at once with the discussion of the vote, and held that it should be put off till the Thursday.

Mr. Gladstone: Of course it would be in the power of the House, if they thought fit, to contend that mere time should be given; but I have very great doubt whether the contention will be made on the facts as they now stand before us. We will be careful, in laying the vote upon the table, to state its precise character, and all that it contains. With respect to the justification for the vote, that I shall state on Monday; but I am not aware that it will be my duty to state anything which will require a prolonged explanation. Should the House resolve upon demanding further time of course it would be in the power of the right hon. gentleman, or other hon. members' to urge their views to that effect; but certainly, in a case of this kind, where the general grounds of the vote are patent to the world, and where their extreme importance, and the manner in which they are associated with the national interest and dignity, is universally recognised, our contention is that it will be probably the disposition of the House to proceed at once with the discussion of the vote (Ministerial cheers.)

Lord R. Churchill: Is the right hon. gentleman aware that no papers relating, to Sir P. Lumsden's mission or to the Afghan frontier have been presented for a very long time lately.

Mr. Gladstone: That is so.

Lord R. Churchill: And yet the right hon. gentleman wishes the House to understand that no information with regard to the question will be laid before Parliament before Monday?

Mr. Gladstone: Sir P. Lumsden's mission does not require a vote of credit. It is certain unfortunate and deplorable incidents which have arisen in course of it, but which are quite distinct from it.

Lord R. Churchill: Would it not be the case that the attack on the Afghan positions at Penjdeh is closely connected with Sir P. Lumsden's mission and the escort by which he was accompanied? Is it the opinion of the right hon. gentleman that the House can come to any definite conclusion as to the whole negotiations without being given some more information than it at present possesses?

Mr. Gladstone: We do not ask the House to come to a definite conclusion in regard to the negotiations generally which have taken place in regard to the Afghan frontier. The necessity for the Vote of Credit does not arise out of the course of these negotiations. It has been precipitated by special circumstances quite separate and independent of the negotiations, and of those special circumstances we conceive we have laid so much before the House in the telegram of Sir P. Lumsden as will enable the House fully to understand the nature of the requisition made upon them by the Vote of Credit (Hear, hear.)

Lord J. Manners asked whether the communications connected with the departure of Sir P. Lumsden and the circumstances attending it would be communicated to the House.

Mr. Gladstone was understood to ask for notice of the question.

Mr. O'Kelly: Will the right hon. gentleman take into consideration the desirableness of postponing the Vote of Credit, until the Government can bring before the House full information on the subject.

Mr. Gladstone: I hold that such a course would be extremely prejudicial to the public interest, and opposed to the feeling of the House. (Hear, hear.)

Sir H Wolff: Is it not within the recollection of the right hon. gentleman that the most formidable indictment against Lord Beaconsfield Government was that they withheld information from Parliament while they expected a debate to be carried on; and whether he is going to follow that bad example. (Opposition cheers.)

No answer was vouchsafed by the Ministry.

Sir W. Bartlett asked whether the vote of credit for the Soudan and other purposes would be put separately to the House.

Mr. Gladstone said his impression was that as a matter of form it would be open to anyone to move to reduce the vote of credit, but the vote would be put in one sum.

Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett inquired whether the deplorable incidents referred to were not due to the presence of Sir P. Lumsden with a large escort.

The Speaker said the question did not arise out of the previous inquiries directed to Ministers.

THE WAR PREPARATIONS.

The following special circular was issued from the War Office on Tuesday by direction of the Secretary of State for War:—

1. Her Majesty having been graciously pleased by royal proclamation to authorise the Secretary of State for War to call out on permanent service from time to time such men of the reserve as he may think fit following instructions are now promulgated:—

2. All soldiers belonging to the undermentioned regiments and corps transferred to the First Class of the Army Reserve force on are after the dates noted against each will be called up forthwith for permanet service from the 21st of April, 1885. This will not include men of the Supplemental Reserve Section D:—Cavalry 3rd Dragoon Guards, January 1, 1883. Infantry: The Northumberland Fusiliers, January 1, 1884; the Royal Warwickshire Regiment December 1, 1884; the King's (Liverpool) Regiment June 1, 1883; the Prince Alberts (Somersetshire Light Infantry), January 1, 1884; the Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment), May 1, 1883; the Royal Irish Regiment, May 1, 1883; the Royal Scots Fusiliers, March 1, 1885; the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) February 1, 1884; the East Lancashire Regiment, January 1, 1884; the East Surrey Regiment, December 1, 1883; the Border Regiment, April 1, 1884; The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, February 1, 1884; The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment), January 1, 1883; the Durham Infantry, February 1, 1883; the Connaught Rangers, April 1, 1883.

3. The date to be inserted under the instructions of officers commanding regimental districts, and other officers concerned, in the form of notice (Army Form D 424) referred to in the Regulations for the Mobilization of the First Class Army Reserve, specially issued in March, 1885, will be the 4th of May, 1885.

4. Men of the First Class Army Reserve who are serving in the metropolitan, borough, city, or county police, or Royal Irish Constabulary, will not at present be called up for army service. A list of men so exempted from coming up will be forwarded to the Adjutant-General.

5. The following special instructions are issued with refereuce to the above-mentioned regulations for the mobilization of the First Class Army Reserve:—Men of the 3rd Dragoon Guards will be sent to Canterbury to report themselves to the officer commanding the cavalry depot. Men of regiments of infantry of the line will be sent to the depots of their respective territorial regiments to report them selves to the officer commanding the regimental district. They will there be clothed, armed, and equipped, and retained pending further orders.

6. In addition to the men of the First Class Army Reserve specified in paragraph 2, a call will be made on the reserves of all arms, and the reserves of the following regiments may probably called up at an early date, but the notices (Army Ferm D 424) will not be filled up and forwarded pending further instructions:—Cavalry: 2nd Dragoon Guards, 7th Dragoon Guards, 2nd Dragoons. Infantry: The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), the Norfolk Regiment, the Leicestershire Regiment, the Cheshire Regiment, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, the Hampshire Regiment, the Dorsetshire Regiment, the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment (men not included under paragraph 2), the King's Royal Rifle Corps, the Durham Light Infantry (men not included under paragraph 2,) the Highland Infantry, Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish) Fusiliers. the Royal Munster Fusiliers.

7. Clause 56. Army Circulars, 1885, are hereby cancelled, but any men of the First Class Army Reserve no effected paragraph 2 wishing to return to the colours under the same conditions as men hereby summoned will make their applications to the officer charged with their payment, when they will be submitted through the proper channel to the Adjutant-General.

Should any despatch of troops from the Mediterranean garrisons be needed, arrangements have been made by which their place will be at once taken by reinforcements from England. There are now at the disposal of General Sir Liptorb Simmons Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Malta, four in fantry corps, seven batteries of artillery, two companies of engineers, various detachments of the Royal Malta Feucible Artillery; while at Gibraltar, under Sir John Adye, there are four infantry battalions, four companies of engineers, and seven artillery battalions, and also several large detachments of other corps. The several contracts for the construction of ironclads and belted cruisers resolved upon by the Lords of the Admiralty were on Monday determined on the recommendation of Mr. Barnaby, the Director of Naval Construction. Of the five belted cruisers, two have been given to Messrs. Napier, of Govan; two to the Palmer Shipbuilding Company, of Newcastle; and one to Earle's Shipbuilding Company, of Hull' Of the two ironclads, one has been given to the Thames Ironworks and one to Sir William Armstrong and Co. The time given for the construction of the belted cruisers is two years and three month and for the ironclads three years and a half.

All reports coming from Russia agree that extraordinary preparations are being made for war. Orders were received at Cronstadt on Sunday directing every war-ship in the harbour to prepare for war, and in obedience to the command thirty-two ships hoisted their flag. A telegram received in Vienna from Cracow announces that the first-class of the service in Russian Poland has been called out, and that the decree extend to the south-western provinces of Russia herself. Reports from Odessa confirm statements as to the armaments at Batoum in defiance of treaties. Two men-of-war are occupied in carrying to Batoum all manner of munitions, small-arms, fortress-cannon, and field-pieces. A large corps it is said, is actually being concentrated, in view of guarding the strategically important railway of Tiflis-Poti. An equal activity reigns in the harbours of Kertch and Yenikaleh, in the Sea of Azoff. The fortifications created there after the last war are being armed with artillery of the heaviest calibre, and a number of shore batteries, intended for the protection of the Gulf of Kertch are being thrown up with great deligence.

RUSSIAN RAILWAY PLANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

A correspondent, writing from Krasnovodsk on the Caspian, gives an account of the new Russian railway which is "to connect England with India and be a formidable rival to the Suez Canal." "When the line is completed and connected with the Indian railways, passengers will book at Victoria or Charing Cross, and go via Cologne and Vienna to Odessa; from that by steamer to Batoum; and then by railway, now existing, via Tifles to Baku. Here a steamer will take the passengers across the Caspian to Krasnovoldsk, and after that there will be no break in the line, which will go through Askabad, Sarakhs, Herat, and Candahar, on to the Indus. I think it has been calculated that the journey by this route could be done in about eleven days; but much would depend upon having special trains as well as steamers. If it could be done in this time there is no doubt that many Indian officers would take advantage of the new route. Three months' leave to England is very common now; and if the space could be got over in eleven or even twelve days, it would leave a clear two months at home. The Russians also hope for for an outlet for their manufactures by this line into Turkestan, Persia, Afghanistan, and India. According to another view, the Transcaspian railway (the correspondent says) will have for its man object the connection, not of England, out of Russia with India. "The Transcapian railway was begun in connection with the campaign against Geok Tepe. Trains run at preset from Michailovsk to Kizil Arvat, a distance of nearly 150 miles. From Kizil Arvat he line is being continued to Askabad, over 130 miles—this, it is expected, will bo finished in two years. The ground is level, so there are no engineering difficulties requiring time for heavy works. From Askabad the line is to be coutinued to Merv and Sarakhs. Two years more, it is expected, will see that done. Sarahs. Two years more, it is expected, will see that done. Sarakhs is 200 miles from Heart. After the line has been carried to Merv and Sarakhs it will then, at the other end, be brought from Michailovs to Krasnovodsk, a distance of about ninety miles. At present troops and stores are taken from Krasnovodsk to Michailovsk in barges, which are towed by small steamers, fore there is shallow water at that place. The Transcaspian line, when fully completed from Krasnovodsk to Sarakhs, will be about 550 miles. From Sarakhs to Herat is 200 miles, and from Herat to Quetta is about 400 miles. At the latter place the Indian railway system will soon be in working order. It will thus only require about 600 miles to connect the Russian and Indian systems, and from a line without a break from Krasnovodsk to Calcutta." The correspondent learned from more than once source that a permission would be required to visit the line, and that it would be refused to any Englishman. In a post-script to his letter, dated from Baku, April 7, he adds:—"There is an enormous difficulty ahead, in a few years' time, when Russia gets that railway from Krasnovodsk to Sarakhs. I believe that energetic action on the part of our Government now might prevent war in the future. If Russia is allowed to go on as she is doing, there will be trouble in Central Asia—and great trouble."

GERMANY, AUSTRIA AND THE DARDANELLES.

THE *Novoe Vremya* states that Germany and Austria have categorically informed the Porte that if Turkey gave passage to the British or Russian fleets through the Dardanelles the Treaty of Berlin would *ipso* be annulled, and Germany and Austria would consider themselves free from any engagement. The journal adds:—Both Powers further declared that the Porte should make its neutrality respected by its own resources; and that, even should the British or Russian fleet force the passage of the Dardanelles, the result for Turkey would be the same.

DECORATIONS FOR GENERAL KOMAROFF.

St. Petersburg advices received in Vienna state that the Emperor has telegraphed his thanks to General Komaroff and the soldiers under him for the bravery they displayed in the fight on the Kushk River. His Majesty at the same time has, it is said, sent fifty crosses of the Order of St. George, begging General Komaroff to distribute them to the officers as he may think fit. General Komaroff has himself received the decoration of the Order of St. George of the Fourth Class.

DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE ON THE CRISIS.

At a dinner in aid of the Work-Girls' Protection Society, at Willis's Rooms on April 22 at which the Duke of Cambridge presided, the loyal and patriotic toasts which were given from the chair were received with more than usual enthusiasm. In proposing the health of her Majesty, his Royal Highness remarked that the toast always met with a very cordial greeting, but, under present circumstances, when the country had many difficulties to face, there never was a time when the Crown and the Constitution required greater support. Subsequently, in giving "The Army, Navy, and Reserve Forces," the Duke spoke as follows: "We have sometimes drunk this toast when the proceedings of our forces appeared to create no very special interest; but it appears to me, as far as I can judge, that those days have rather passed away, and that we happen at this moment to be at a crisis in our history when the services may be more prominently brought to the front than they have been for some years. (Hear, hear.) Should such be the case, I am sure that they will receive the cordial and hearty support of the people of England. (Cheers.) The services are our own kith and kin, our relations and friends; and not only the Volunteers, but the Army and Navy are voluntary organisations. There is no compulsory service of any kind, and, that being so, it is essential that the country should understand that, in order to maintain its position, and in order to keep the services in an efficient condition, they must liberally give, not only their hearty support, but their means. (Cheers.) I have little doubt that the country will support her Majesty's Government, whatever it may be, in maintaining the great services with which some of us happen to be connected. (Hear, hear.) I hope and believe that should the time arrive when it is necessary for the service to show what they are made of, they will prove themselves as efficient in every respect, and as thoroughly British at heart, as they had been in ormer times. (Cheers.) I am persuaded that should such be the case they will receive that cordial support from the people of England which they are always ready to give to those who serve their Queen and country loyally, faithfully, and honourably. (Cheers.) I need not say that, though my remarks have chiefly related to the Army and Navy and Militia, I have not forgotten the great body of men who back them up—I mean the Volunteers. (Hear, hear.) I consider that every one of those four services—now more or less combined in one, as they are—will to a great extent support each other, and that they will all receive that cordial respect and esteem from the country which will encourage them in the performance of the onerous and arduous duties that possibly they may be called upon to undertake. (Cheer.)

LORD SALISBURY ON GOVERNMENT FOREIGN POLICY.

Lord Salisbury opened a Conservative Club at Wrexham on April 21, and afterwards addressed a large public meeting. He criticised the foreign policy of the Government, which, he said, had blundered and bungled the policy of the late Ministry in Egypt. As to the Russian advance in Afghanistan, he said:—"My idea of the manner of dealing with Russia is not to extract from her promises which she will not keep, but to say to 'There is a point to which you shall not go, and if you go we will spare neither men nor money until you go back.' I do not say what that point should be. I say that that is matter for strategists to decide. I have doubts whether I should have selected Penjdeh as the place to fight, because it is so inaccessible. That is a point upon which certainly no one who has not access to military advice can venture to give an opinion. But what I would wish to insist upon is that if you desire to keep that empire over the natives which is the secret of your power in India, and to retain that trust of princes upon which your power reposes; if you wish to keep alive in their minds the belief that the English rule is permanent, and that it is to their interest to keep and sustain that rule—if you wish these things, you must not allow yourselves to be driven from point to point, you must not allow yourselves to be deceived by cunningly contrived assurances. You must make it not only clear to your own minds, but clear to them and to the world, that there is a point where you mean permanently to resist, and that beyond that point it will be impossible for Russia to go. Now the difficulty of our present position is not only the inaccessibility of the place where General Komaroff is stationed, but it also lies in our singular skill in uniting all the nations of the world against us, so that the Dardanelles will be closed and we should be unable to strike Russia in that point where she will feel. Therefore I fear that the probability is that General Komaroff will score a very serious advantage. I am sure that every man in this room earnestly wishes for peace; but the peace may be bought too dearly, and I cannot but feel apprehensive lest if, after the act of unprovoked aggression which General Komaroff has perpetrated at Penjdeh, it is allowed to remain unrepelled and unavenged, and no effort is made to wipe out the stain which has fallen on the arms of our allies, and through them, in some degree, upon us. Excuses will be forthcoming, in cartloads, no doubt: but General Komaroff turned out the Afghans from Penjdeh, who were under the countenance and advice of two British officers, and England has been unable to prevent it."

THE VOTE OF CREDIT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

On April 21st, the Vote of Credit was brought up in the House of Lords by Lord Granville and in the House of Commons by the Premier.

Lord Granville stated that he would without delay lay on the table a telegraphic message which had that day been received from Sir Peter Lumsden in answer to inquiries by the Government. The noble lord then informed their lordships that the Vote of Credit to be asked for that evening was £11,000,000, of which £4,500,000 was to be for the Soudan, and £6,500,000 for special preparations other than those in the Soudan. The Government had carefully considered our military position not with reference to the Soudan only, but also with reference to the general condition of public affairs and to all the possible demands upon the military resources of the Empire; and they had come to the conclusion that it was necessary to hold all those resources, including the forces in the Soudan, as far as possible available for service wherever they might be required. The vote did not include any provision for military preparations with the view of an early advance to Khartoum; but it provided for river steamboats, already contracted for, and for the completion of the Wady Halfa railway, which would have advantages altogether apart from military operations. As to ulterior steps in the Soudan the Government reserved their entire liberty of action subject, to the approval of Parliament. What he stated did not imply any change of view or intention as to the defences of Egypt and of its frontier. With the cessation of active operations any considerable extension of the Suakim railway would be suspended; but the military authorities would be consulted as to the point up to which it should be advanced with a view to the holding of Suakim An addition to our military resources would be effected by holding the Soudan forces available for employment in India or elsewhere. The increase in our military and naval means would not affect the wish of the Government to settle any differences between this and other countries in a peaceful manner, honourable to all parties concerned.

Lord Cranbrook did not wish to press Lord Granville in respect of the negotiations with Russia, but he thought the House and the country were entitled to a distinct statement as to the policy of the Government with reference to the Soudan.

The Duke of Argyll would regard it as a terrible step if the Government were to go back from the pledges given by the Prime Minister immediately after the fall of Khartoum as to an advance on that place. We were bound to introduce civilization in the Soudan. He believed there was nothing in the difficulty as to Afghanistan which might not be settled by the two Governments, and to back out of our engagements in the Soudan on account of those difficulties would be a dereliction of duty which would expose us to the taunts and reproaches of other nations.

Lord Milltown asked whether the Government had resolved never to go to Khartoum.

Lord Granville replied that they reserved entirely their freedom of action.

Lord Napier of Magdala concurred with the noble duke in thinking that, in respect of civilization, this country had incurred engagements in the Soudan from the discharge of which the Government ought not to shrink.

Lord Ripon repudated the idea that it was our duty to advance on Khartoum, for the purpose of spreading civilization.

Lord Carnarvon complained that the Government had no policy, or at best a mere opportunist policy.

Lord Morley, replying to inquiries by Lords Galloway and Limerick, stated that about 2,000 of the Army Reserves of the first class would be called out at once, and the remainder of the men of that class would be warned that a sudden call might be made on them. He further explained that it was not intended to withdraw all the English forces from Egypt.

Lord Harrowby expressed his opinion that the Opposition and the country should be ready to support the Government in what Ministers evidently regarded as great emergency, but that before asking them to do so, the Government ought to state their policy.

HOUSE OF CMOMONS.

Mr. Gladstone said in laying this Vote of Credit on the table, her Majesty's Government have enjoined that it should be accompanied by a brief explanation, which would contain nothing in the way of apology, or argument, or controversy, but the whole object of which is to give to the House of Commons a clear idea of the course we are now taking, and the meaning of the Vote which is proposed. The House of Commons was apprised, soon after its meeting in February, that it would be necessary to make provision for military charges in the Soudan, not only during the unexpired portion of the year 1884-85, but also during the financial year 1885-86. At that period we had in view the expenditure in the Soudan alone, but circumstances which have since arisen, with the greater portion of which the House is acquainted, have obliged us to widen our investigation and greatly to enlarge our demand for funds. We have found it necessary to review our military position not with reference to the Soudan only, but with reference to the general condition of public affairs and to all the possible demands of the military resources of the Empire. We feel that it is necessary at the present moment to hold all these resources available for service wherever they may be required (cheers). Under these circumstance, the Vote for which we are now asking does not include any provision for money for further offensive operations in the Soudan or for military preparations which a view of an early advance on Khartoum (Ministerial cheers). It does, however, include items, as will be readily understood, having reference to such contracts or undertakings as, being already considerably advanced, could not be stopped with any appreciable advantage, and, at the same time, do not involve any necessity for hostile action. For example, we provide for the river steam boats which have already been contracted for, and for the completion of what is known as the Wady Halfa Railway, beginning at Wady Halfa, towards which extensive preparations have already been made, and which will have advantages altogether apart from military necessities. As to ulterior steps beyond what I have stated, we reserve our entire liberty of action, subject to the discretion and control of Parliament. Perhaps I ought to add, though it is hardly necessary, that what I have now stated with respect to the Soudan does not imply any change of view or intention as to the defence of Egypt and its frontier (cheers.) There are many considerations of importance—moral, military, polititical, and physical—which bear upon the question of operations in the Soudan. I refer to them now merely to say that the whole of them are entirely beyond my present purpose, which is simply to explain the basis of the Vote. I may repeat, for the convenience of the House, the most important of the words which I have just now used, and in which we declare that the Vote we lay on the Table does not ask for any provision of funds for further offensive operations in the Soudan, or for any military preparations with a view to an early advance on Khartoum; but that we solicit Parliament to hold all the military resources of the Empire, including the force in the Soudan, available for service wherever they may be required (cheers.) It may be convenient that I should add an explanation of one or two details which fall within the scope of what I have already said. The Suakim Railway was projected and commenced as a military work in support of the Nile Army, but with the cessation of active operations on the Nile any considerable extension of the railway will be suspended (cheers and laughter.) Until some other permanent arrangement can be made it will be necessary to hold the port of Suakim with British or Indian troops. The experience of last Summer has proved to us that, in order to hold Suakim for any useful purpose—indeed, in order to hold it without undue exposure or undue risk to the garrison, particularly including its health—it may be necessary also to occupy one or more positions in the neighbourhood of that place. The military authorities will be consulted as to the positions which it may be considered necessary to occupy with that view, and as to the point up to which it will be necessary, on the grounds I have stated, that the construction of the railway should be carried. It is proposed to complete the Suakim Railway up to the point which may be determined as best for the garrison, and while that is being done—for it must take some little time—we shall consider our future course as to the prosecution of this railway beyond that point. We consider that if the Nile Railway be, as we think it is, an advantageous work for general purposes, the prosecution of it need not be discontinued, as it does not involve any question of hostilities. The addition to our resources which will be effected by holding the Soudan force for service elsewhere is an addition quite independent of the demands which have recently been made upon her Majesty's Government by the Government of India for large reinforcements (hear, hear). These demands will be entirely met by provision at home, leaving the force released in Egypt and the Soudan as an additional reserve for employment in India or elsewhere. I may, perhaps, state that my noble friend the Secretary for War has furnished me with the information that in this Vote it is proposed to provide—first, for the Indian Government what the Indian Government have already asked for; secondly, for the mobilisation at home of a force which, with that released in Egypt and the Soudan, will constitute a complete Army Corps; and, thirdly, for guns and for submarine mining defences, in addition to our naval preparations. I will now state in rough outline the particulars of this Vote. Perhaps I may first explain to the House a change which has taken place in our views as to the order of business. When we first had to contemplate asking the House for a Vote of Credit, it had reference to the Soudan alone, and as it was to be asked for with reference to the Soudan, besides that amount was not so large, it was one with regard to which the question of time was not, in our view, of very great importance, and consequently we intended to propose that Vote after the Budget. But considering the important change that has taken place—the change in the propositions the Government now make and the great change of their having to introduce other large items of great consequence into the Vote, with reference to what I shall term special preparations—we think now, with the considerable addition to the military expenditure of the year that it is our duty to ask Parliament to make, that it should be distinctly submitted to Parliament at a very early day, and before we determine finally upon the financial propositions which will be necessary to enable us to meet the charge. The general principle upon which our arrangements are made is that before the Budget is submitted to the House, the general scale of expenditure shall be sufficiently known and sanctioned, although all its details have not been fixed. This is so considerable an addition to the annual expenditure that we believe it will be better to pursue a course founded on that law in the present case. Therefore, our proposal is to submit this Vote of Credit to the House for its sanction, if it should meet with the approval of the House, on Monday next—that will give the House sufficient time to consider it—and to postpone the Financial Statement of my right hon. friend from Thursday to Thursday next week. The total sum for which we ask the House in this Vote is eleven millions. The sum is put in the Vote on administrative grounds. And it is divided in the Vote between what I have termed the remaining charge for the Soudan and the Vote for what I have called special preparations, other than the Soudan. As it is, I think, a fact that, in point of law, we should be enabled to effect a transfer from one portion of that Vote to the other without any previous explanation being given, I wish to state distinctly that we shall not effect any transfer whatever from the head which relates to special preparations to the head relating to the Soudan without full previous communication with Parliament. Therefore the House will understand that the Government entirely gives up its discretion in that respect. Of the vote of 11,000,000*l*. there will be a sum for the Soudan. If the vote were made two instead of one, the remaining charge for the Soudan stands at four and a half millions. Of this, four millions would be, in the technical division, a military charge, but out of that four millions the sum of 750,000*l*. will have relation to the Suakim railway, upon which a considerable cost has already been incurred, and 400,000*l*. will have relation to the Nile or Wady Halfa Railway, making 1,150,000*l*. in all. After making the military charge so mentioned 4,000,000*l*., there would also be a Naval charge of half a million in connection. with the operations in the Soudan—I would say at once, mainly in connection with the removal of troops (cheers from below the gangway). Under the head of special preparations we ask for the loan of 6½ millions. Of this sum again, the House will please to understand that I am not able to speak here with the rigid technicality of an estimate, but the description I give is a description prepared in the Departments according to their best understanding of the respective sums which will be required for these purposes. Upon that basis the expenditure of this six and a half millions would be approximately—for military charges four millions, and for naval charges two millions and a half. The four millions military charges include 1,150,000*l*. railway, and 500,000*l*. naval, under the head of the Soudan—6½ millions and 4½ millions coming to eleven millions, the sum total which I have mentioned. In conclusion, I will only say we are sensible of the gravity of the proposal which we now make under a deep sense of our responsibility (Opposition cheers). While we count with confidence on the liberality and patriotism of Parliament in meeting every just demand, our course will—it is, perhaps, hardly necessary for me to say—continue to be in all our relations with foreign Powers in accord with what has already been our intention in governing—that is to say, our aim and desire are, if possible, by pacific means to obtain a just and honourable settlement of every controversy in which we are and in which we may be involved (cheers).

Sir S. Northcote, who was received with Opposition cheers, said: I can quite understand that it may be necessary and desirable to lay aside the other business, or postpone other business for a time, in order that we may arrive at the consideration of that very important proposal. It is one the magnitude of which, and the circumstances under which it is proposed, must at once strike the House with a sense of its gravity, and must impose caution upon us in dealing with the question. I am bound to say, with regard to one part of the statement of the right hon. gentlemen—that relating to the expenditure in the Soudan—that I am not entirely satisfied with that statement; and if it were not for the fact that it is coupled with another proposal which requires careful attention, and which I should be most sorry in any way to damage by by premature criticism, I should deem it necessary to make some observations with regard to the proposal of the Government. I do not think that they are dealing with the Soudan question, if it could be regarded as a question of itself, in a manner that could be considered satisfactory to the House (Opposition cheers). I do not think that we ought to be asked to spend money, and especially to give Votes of Credit with regard to operations in the Soudan, without a fuller and more complete statement of the policy of her Majesty's Government.

Mr. Gladstone.—I have not even attempted to state the policy of her Majesty's Government.

Sir S. Northcote.—No, I know; but when the right hon, gentleman states that, he is going to ask for four and a half millions for expenditure in the Soudan, I think it is only reasonable that we should call for, and expect the Government to give us, a full and satisfactory statement of their policy. I hope we may look for that statement when the time comes for the question to be raised. With regard to the matter as a whole, I am glad to hear that the Government intended to proceed rapidly with the matter, and if it is necessary for that purpose to postpone the Budget, I make no objection to that course being taken. If the Government find it more convenient to make the Budget follow the statement, I think, of course, it is not the part of the House to make any objection (Opposition cheers).

The motion of Mr. Gladstone to refer the Vote to Committee of Supply was then agreed to.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33 Farringdon Road, London.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 24TH APRIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ancona, Captain R. G. Murray, arrived in Bombay harbour at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, with the overland mails of the 24th April. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Col and Mrs Bythell and 5 daughters.
Mrs M H Smyth and infant
Mrs Norton
Mr R C H Barnard
Miss E Clinker
Mr W E Scott
Miss Hopkins
Mr R B Holt
Mrs Staples and infant
Capt H Campbell
Capt H O Morrison
Capt W J Robertson
Capt E B McInnes
Capt H Helyer
Major R Williamson
Lieut Hemphill
Lieut W Stuart
Lieut W Beach
Lieut R St. Leger
Lieut G Wolfe
Lieut T Fleming
Major J Wolseley
Mr Cocker
Hera Singh and 2 natives
Mr Merwanjee
Mr Sitanath

FROM VENICE.—Mr and Mrs Allen

FROM BRINDISI.

Lieut Cameron
Capt G Hewatt
Lieut R McFarlane
Lieut J Massey Westropp
Lieut R Broadwood
Capt Wood
Surg Major Caldecott
Mr Links
Dr de Souza
Mr R B Sharp
Mr W Mallard Heriot
Mr Aston
Mr and Mrs Walker
Mr T Henderson
Rev Hanser

FROM SUEZ.

Mr Pigott
Mr Gibson

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 18TH TO 24TH APRIL, INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen and Princess Beatrice left Aix-les-Bains and arrived at Darmstadt yesterday.

The Prince and Princess of Wales returned to Dublin on Monday from Killarney, stopping for a short time at Limerick, where they were enthusiastically cheered. At some points of the journey there were manifestations of Nationalist disapproval, and black flags were exhibited. On Tuesday their Royal Highnesses inspected a body of 8,500 children attached to the Sunday schools of the Irish Protestant Church in the diocese of Dublin They subsequently were present at Punchestown races, where they were well received. On Wednesday the Prince and Princess were present at the citizens' ball in Dublin.

A Cabinet Council was held on Monday at which all the Ministers except Earl Spencer were present. Another Cabinet Council was held on Tuesday, at which the same Ministers were present.

In the House of Lords on Monday Earl Granville stated that Sir P. Lumsden had made a report of the conflict on the Afghan frontier, which differed from the account given by General Komaroff. On Tuesday Earl Granville stated the terms of the vote of credit to be submitted in the House of Commons. Last night the second reading of the Federal Council of Australasian Bill was agreed to. The Egyptain Loan Bill was also read a second time, after some sharp criticism by Lord Salisbury and other peers on the imperfect information as to future policy afforded by the Government.

In the House of Commons on Friday Mr. Gladstone said a long telegram had been received from Sir P. Lumsden, dated April 13, which was then being deciphered. The remainder of the sitting was occupied with the Seats Bill in Committee. On Monday, in answer to a question, Mr. Gladstone said a correspondence was proceeding with the French Government with respect to the suppression of the *Bosphore Egyptien* at Cairo, for which Her Majesty's Government assumed responsibility. The House went into Committee of Supply on the Navy Estimates. On Tuesday Mr. Gladstone said that no information had been received of any pressure on the Porte to close the Dardanelles in the event of war. Mr. Gladstone then submitted a vote of credit for 11 millions sterling, which he said was not intended for further offensive operations in the Soudan, but to meet any probable demands on the military resources of the country. Sir S. Northcote was not satisfied with the reference to the Soudan, and thought that the Government ought to give a fuller explanation of their policy. The vote was referred to Committee of Supply, and the statement of the Budget was deferred until Thursday next. The remaining clauses of the Seats Bill then passed through Committee. On Wednesday a Bill to further restrict the opening of public-houses on Sundays was discussed, but the debate was adjourned. Last night Mr. Gladstone stated that he had nothing further to communicate with respect to the Afghan frontier difficulty, and he could not undertake to give a distinct opportunity to discuss the vote of credit for the special military preparations. The remainder of the sitting was devoted to the consideration in Committee of Supply of the Civil Service Estimates.

The anniversary of the death of Lord Beaconsfield was commemorated in London and the provinces by a very extensive wearing of primroses. At a banquet of the Primrose League Lord J. Manners presided, and Lord R. Churchill, M. P., congratulated the Company on the success of the league in organizing a band of volunteer workers for the Constitutional cause.

The trial of the men, Cunningham and Burton, charged with causing dynamite explosions in London, has been fixed for May 11 at the Central Criminal Court.

The Marquis of Salisbury has this week delivered political speeches at Wrexham and Welshpool.

The naval preparations at the various dockyards are being carried on with undiminished activity. A large number of torpedoes have been purchased from Germany, and a contract for tinned provisions has been made with an Italian firm. Another steamship belonging to the Orient Line—the Lusitania—has been taken up by the Government for conversion into a cruiser. Four other large and fast steamers have been engaged by the Admiralty to serve as cruisers.

Contracts for the construction in private yards of five belted cruisers and two ironclads were signed at the Admiralty on Monday.

The funeral of the late Lord Mayor (Mr. Alderman Nottage) was solemnized on Saturday in St. Paul's Cathedral. The Dukes of Edinburgh and Cambridge and many other distinguished personages were present on the occasion.

The Rev. J. W. Blakesley, Dean of Lincoln, died on Saturday, aged 77. General H. Macan, late of the Bombay Army, died on Monday, aged 80. Mr. R. Ansdell, R. A., the eminent animal painter, died on Monday, aged 70.

An explosion of gas occurred on Monday night in a house in Eugene-road, Rotherhithe, causing the wreck of two houses and serious injuries to five persons.

An explosion, believed to have been caused by a dynamite machine, occurred yesterday at the Admiralty, in Whitehall. The injury pone was confined to the rooms in the rear of the building, but Mr. Swainson an under-Secretary, sustained a concussion of the brain.

OBITUARY.—General H. Macan, C.B., Bo. Ret. ; General Freeman Murray ; A. Bosanquet, late Bo. C.S. ; Mr. Richard Ansdell, R. A. ; Sir W. E. Leeson ; Viscountess Frankfort de Montmorency ; Dowager Countess Cowley ; the Hon. Mrs. Hamilton ; Lady Burrard.

THE Russian Press disregards Sir P. Lumsden's report on the affair near Penjdeh and accepts the statements of General Komaroff as accurate. It is reported that the Russian Government takes a similar view and is not disposed to make further inquiry into the subject. A feeling of apprehension that war may ensue has become prevalene in St. Petersburg, and a like feeling is spreading at Berlin and Vienna.

The German Press generally considers that Russia has hitherto had the best of the diplomatic campaign, and hold that unless England immediately takes up a firm position her power in India is gone, and her influence in Europe is greatly weakened.

The French Government has taken a very strong step in respect of the suppression of the Cairo newspaper *Bosphore Egyptien* by the Khedive's Government. It has demanded the re-opening of the newspaper office and the dismissal of the official who executed the order. This demand has been referred to the Porte, which rejects the right of French to interfere with an administrative act.

M. F. de Lesseps was yesterday formally received as a member of the French Academy.

Mr. White, British Minister at Bucharest, has been temporarily appointed Charge d'Affaires at Constantinople pending the arrival of Sir E Thornton.

The British advanced posts at Tambouk have been threatened by bands of Arabs, but no attack has been made.

The Mahdi is reported to be engaged in organising his Government in Khartoum, but the rebellion against his authority is stated to be extending in Kordofan.

The peace negotiations between France and China are being continued, and M. Patenotre has been ordered to proceed to Tientsin. An official notice has been published in the *Pekin Gazette* directing the evacuation of Tonquin by the Chinese troops.

The Canadian troops under General Middleton are advancing upon Riel's camp on the Saskatchewan river. Fort Pitt, which was commanded by a son of the late Charles Dickens, has been captured by the revolted Indians.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, May 10.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·839
Temperature of the Air	83·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·3
Dew Point	75·0
Relative humidity of Air	·758
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	1·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	88·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	78·8
General Direction of Wind*	WNW, W, WNW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	[illegible]

* From midnight to midnight.

THE AFGHAN FRONTIER QUESTION.

SIR PETER LUMSDEN'S ACCOUNT OF THE PENJDEH AFFAIR.

THE subjoined telegram has been received from Lieutenant-General Sir Peter Lumsden relative to the fight between the Russians and the Afghans at Ak Tepe :

"Sir P. Lumsden to Earl Granville.—(Received April 21, 8-30 a.m.)

"Tirpul, April 17, 1885.

"Your lordship's telegram of 13th. General Komaroff's account of attack on Penjdeh is considered incorrect :

"1. General Komaroff says : 'On March 25 one detachment approached Tash Kepri on our bank of Kushk.' Reply : Tash Kepri is Turki for Pul-i-Khisti. General Komaroff's claim to either bank of Kushk is untenable. The left bank of Kushk had always been held by Afghans and was never in Russian occupation. On Feb. 20 Russians located an outpost of twenty-five Yulatan Turkomans at Kizil-Tepe, a mound one mile north of Pul-i-Khisti, and about same distance from nearest point of Kushk river, and from its junction with Murghab. This had always remained extreme limit of Russian advance within their line of vedettes. The Russian cavalry detachment alluded to did advance against Pul-i-Khisti on 25th, but retired before reaching that place when warned by Afghan commander, as on Feb. 20.

"2. General Komaroff states : 'Near the bridge I found an entrenchment occupied by Afghans.' Reply : This position was occupied by Afghans previous to General Komaroff's advance and to the agreement mentioned in your lordship's telegram of March 17.

"3. General Komaroff says : 'In order to avoid a conflict, I placed my troops five versts from Afghan position.' Reply : This can only refer to main body, as Russian troops were in Kizil-Tepe, which is one mile from Afghan position, and the Russian vedettes were considerably in advance of that.

"4. General Komaroff says that : 'When Afghans had convinced themselves that we had no intention of attacking them, they began each day to come nearer to our camp.' Reply : So far from Afghans being convinced of General Komaroff's intentions, the continued and irritating daily attempts to excite hostility convinced Afghans of Russian determination to provoke conflict, and induced what appeared to them the millitary necessity of extending their defensive position.

"5. General Komaroff states : 'On March 27 Afghans sent against one company, which was charged with covering a reconnaissance, three companies with a cannon and some cavalry.' Reply : A reconnaissance in force itself meant hostile intention. A Russian company meant 250 men—more than equivalent to three Afghan companies aggregating 225 men. On 27th two bodies of Russian troops simultaneously advanced, Colonel Alikhanoff with cavalry pushed past Pul-i-Khisti, and Russian infantry penetrated the right flank of Afghan position on right bank of Murghab. Colonel Alikhanoff only retired when intercepted by Afghan cavalry some four miles in rear of Afghan position, and Russian infantry only when Afghan commander drew up three companies and warned Russian officer that if he advanced further he would be fired upon.

"General Komaroff's Chief of Staff, at interview of 29th, called Colonel Alikhanoff's advance merely a pleasure trip, but was informed that the Afghan commander viewed it in the most serious light.

"6. General Komaroff states : 'Afghan audacity and arrogance increased by degrees.' Reply : It may have been so, but, if so, it was entirely caused by Russian action, as the Afghans did all they could to avoid collision, and it was solely owing to their patience and forberance during two months of incessant irritation that peace has been preserved so long. The Afghan commander's courteous reply of 29th to General Komaroff's ultimatum proves his wish to the last to avoid conflict.

"7. General Komaroff says : 'On 28th Afghans occupied a height which commanded left flank of our camp began to throw up entrenchments there, to establish a post of cavalry behind our line, and placed a picket at gunshot distance from our ford.' Reply : It was the case that the Afghan commander did on 28th, after the occurrence of the hostile reconnaissance on 27th, place a post of observation on the hills on right bank of Murghab to give notice of any like fresh Russian advance on that flank, but this post was withdrawn the next day.

"8. General Komaroff says : 'On 29th I sent to Afghan commander an energetic summons, &c., and I received an answer that, by the advice of the English, he refused to retire across the Kushk.' Reply : The fact itself is reported to me to be totally incorrect, and nowhere in the Afghan commander's reply is any such statement. On the contrary, the wording is distinct. 'I have duly received your letter regarding the withdrawal of certain pickets. As I had received orders from the Governor of Herat to consult Captain Yate, who has been deputed to Penjdeh by Sir Peter Lumsden, in such matters, I showed him your letter. Captain Yate afterwards had an interview with Colonel Zakrchewski, and informed me of the conversation which had taken place between them. Be it known to ye that I must loyally obey the orders I have received from his Highness the Ameer. I can in no way do anything contrary to the orders of my Sovereign. Of course, in matters of detail, such as alterations in position of advanced pickets and vedettes posted in front of the troops, I am prepared to come to an arrangement with ye with a view to the avoidance of any risk of conflict.'

"9. General Komaroff says : 'I again addressed a private letter couched in friendly terms.' Reply : The letter in question was never seen by any officers of commission, but Captain Delashoe was told that a letter had been received a few hours before Russian attack on 30th. I have now called on Sepeh Salar for copy of second letter.

"10. General Komaroff states : 'On 30th, to support my demands, I marched with my detachment against the Afghan position, counting still on pacific result, but artillery fire and cavalry attack compelled me to accept combat.' Reply : Russians advanced to attack of Afghan position, and of course Afghan were obliged to defend themselves. Certainly the engagement was not commenced by artillery fire as stated by General Komaroff, as infantry firing was heard continuing several minutes before the first gun.

STATEMENTS IN PARLIAMENT.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice, interogated by Mr. Ashmead-Bartlet on the 20th April said the Foreign Office have not been informed that the Afghans have evacuated Bala Murghab and Kushk, or that General Komaroff has established a provisional Government up to the Paropamisus mountains, or that the Russians have circulated the proclamation mentioned through Afghanistan.

Sir S. Northcote : I wish to ask the Prime Minister a question with reference to the position of affairs on the frontiers of Afghanistan. Will he be prepared, in presenting the estimate for the Vote of Credit, to make a statement on that subject, and will be say whether the Ameer has made any representations to the Government of India on the subject, and with what result?

Mr. Gladstone : The Vote of Credit will be presented to-morrow. My intention had been to limit myself, on the part of the Government, to a very concise statement, having no other view, in fact, than that the Vote of Credit should be thoroughly understood. I shall not proceed to enter into considerations of policy to-morrow. Those, no doubt, will come up in debate on the Vote of Credit, but it would be premature to attempt to state them to-morrow. With regard to the frontier of Afghanistan, we have in point of fact little to add to what has been said on former occasions. On Friday I stated that a telegram had been received from Sir P. Lumsden, and that if it should be found to contain anything of a very important character, and which could be properly communicated to the House, I would take the first moment to make it known. That statement was made under the belief that the telegram of Sir P. Lumsden, then being deciphered, was in answer to inquiries and instructions despatched to him from this country on April 10. But it was not that answer; and for that answer it will be necessary to wait before I can make any complete statement to the House. I do not mean that it was an unimportant telegram tending to confirm his previous statements, and certainly it was in apparent conflict with the telegram which had been forwarded to us by the Russian Government as the statement of General Komaroff. (Opposition cheers.) The right hon. gentleman may depend upon it that the promise I gave on Friday with respect to further information we expected still holds good. With respect to the two questions put to me by the hon. member for Eye, who asks whether her Majesty's Ministers had fixed any limit beyond which the advance of the Russian forces would not be tolerated, and whether the Czar had undertaken not be seize Herat, it is not in my power to answer either of them. I have been obliged to give that answer before, and I am still obliged to give it. Until we can see our way further in regard to essential matters it will not be in my power to give specific answers. The hon. gentleman asked on a former day as to the date with regard to the non-advance of the Russian troops—whether it was correctly described as the arrangement of March 17. The explanation on that point is, I believe, that the arrangement arrived at was recognised in London by the exchange of telegrams on March 16. The telegram was sent on to Teheran, and was telegrahed thence on March 17, and so it came to be known under the style of the agreement of March 17. There is no doubt about the arrangement intended. The right hon. gentleman (Sir S. Northcote) asks me whether the Ameer has made any representation to the Government of India upon the subject of the frontier, and with what result? No doubt the Ameer has made representations to the Viceroy who has made it part of his duty to exchange ideas and views with the Ameer on that subject. I had in view those representations when on a former day I gave, on the part of the Government, an assurance that the communications between Lord Dufferin and the Ameer were of a most satisfactory character. (Ministerial cheers.)

Lord J. Manners : All Europe has for some days been in possession of the Russian version of the transactions at Penjdeh. (Opposition cheers.) I understand that now a full telegram has been recived from Sir P. Lumsden, containing his version of the affair. It that be so, how much longer does the right hon. gentlemen thing it expendient to withhold from the country the version of Sir Peter Lumsden? Renewed Opposition cheers.

Mr. Gladstone : The question of the noble lord contains an argument which I am sure was entirely spared, because it is founded on an erroneous supposition. We are not in possession of any complete, or what we consider a complete, version. (Ironical laughter from the Opposition.) Well, I suppose we are entitled to form an opinion. (Ministerial cheers.) Hon. gentlemen opposite who laugh appear to think it is not the duty of the Executive Government to form an opinion. (Ministerial cheers.) I repeat we are not in possession of a complete version of the essential circumstances leading to or connected with that engagement. It is that version to the arrival of which we are looking. When that version has arrived, if we should not be in a position to communicate it then, I think questions like that of the noble lord may be fairly put. (Hear, hear.)

Sir W. H. Dyke : In view of the great tension out of doors, it would be a great benefit if the right hon. gentlemen would give some approximate date when any question in regard to these negotiations is likely to meet with a definite reply. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Gladstone : If that depended upon ourselves, it would be my duty to give a distinct answer to the question ; but I am unable to say when we shall receive from Sir P. Lumsden his version after the various incidents which have interrupted communication with that country. It so happened that the communication which came on Friday last was transmitted with comparative celerity, but I am not able to say to-day when we shall be in possession of full information on matters which are material, and, indeed, essential. With regard to negotiations with foreign Governments, no time will be lost in prosecuting them.

Mr. Onslow : The right hon. gentleman formally stated that Russia made an unprovoked assault, and the Viceroy made use of precisely the same language. Do her Majesty's Government believe in the version of Sir P. Lumsden or in the version of General Komaroff? (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Gladstone. The hon. gentleman has not taken the trouble to quote with accuracy what I said in describing the impressions of the Government in reference to the state of affairs on the Afghan frontier. I must point out to him that, whatever he may think to the contrary, great accuracy is necessary in these matters. (Ministerial cheers) On the day when I mentioned the purport of the allegations we had received from our own agents I stated that, of course, we gave credence to what proceeded from our agents. We are not entirely dependent on British agents. They are to some extent dependent on Afghan agents, and although I have nothing to say against them, considering the results resting on this matter I will not be driven into premature statements. (Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett asked whether it was not stated on March 13 that the Russian Government had entered into an agreement with her Majesty's Government that the Russian troops should not advance. He also asked whether the Prime Minister could communicate to the House the substance of Sir Peter Lumsden's telegram of Friday last. He did so because statements greatly affecting the character and judgment of British officers with Sir Peter Lumsden had been put forth by the Russian organ in this country, and were still being put fourth from day to day.

No answer was given to this inquiry.

Next day Mr. Gladstone, said I may be allowed at this stage to refer to intelligence received from Sir Peter Lumsden. I was obliged to inform the House yesterday that it was in the power of the Government to communicate very little in addition to what I had previously stated. I then signified to the House that important instructions had been addressed to Sir P. Lumsden on April 10, to which we had not then received a reply. That reply, however, arrived this morning. It contains what I may call a full and detailed account of what Sir P. Lumsden considers to be the main points of the case, connected with the painful incident of the attack near Penjdeh ; and it will serve to show how seriously Sir P. Lumsden feels at issue with General Komaroff on important points connected with that attack. It is a long telegram, entering into details, with particulars for which we had specifically asked, and it would not be in my power to state its effect in a few words. But we will lay this telegram on the table, as I think it is a document complete in itself, and giving important and valuable information to the House.

On the 23rd Sir Stafford Northcote : I beg to ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether he will lay upon the tables any more papers connected with the proceedings on the Afghan frontier before he asks for the vote of credit ; and whether he can state what is the exact point at issue between her Majesty's Government and the Government of Russia.

Mr. Gladstone : The consideration which I promised to give to the subject of the telegrams proceeding the important and detailed telegram from Sir P. Lumsden laid upon the table results in this, that we have not found that we could convey valuable information to the House by presenting dispersed statements contained in all the telegrams with are mixed up with a good deal of extraneous matter. It is not therefore, our intention to lay further papers connected with the proceedings on the Afghan frontier upon the table of the House before we ask for the vote of credit. I have taken carefully into consideration the second point of the question, and consulted with Lord Granville and other of my colleagues upon the question ; and though we should very gladly, if we could lay open more precisely what is going forward the fact is this that we are engaged in a correspondent of extreme gravity, and to make a complete statements of its nature and particulars would be impossible. No partial statement can be made without great risk of creating misapprehension. Consequently with some reluctance, we have arrived at the conclusion that we cannot undertake to give any further statement to the House as to the nature of the correspondence and the particulars of the correspondence with the Russian Government at the present juncture.

Sir Stafford Northcote asked whether the right hon. gentlemen would do so on Monday, when he moved the vote of credit.

Mr. Gladstone : I could not undertake to do so. There may be information which may reach us between this time and Monday, but I am afraid I cannot enter into any covenant.

Sir Stafford Northcote : Does the right hon. gentleman expect the House immediately after he has made his statement to proceed to the discussion? In 1878, when we announced a vote of credit on the Friday, and brought it forward on the Monday, the Opposition of the day thought it unreasonable to proceed at once with the discussion of the vote, and held that it should be put off till the Thursday.

Mr. Gladstone : Of course it would be in the power of the House, if they thought fit, to contend that mere time should be given ; but I have very great doubt whether the contention will be made on the facts as they now stand before us. We will be careful, in laying the vote upon the table, to state its precise character, and all that it contains. With respect to the justification for the vote, that I shall state on Monday ; but I am not aware that it will be my duty to state anything which will require a prolonged explanation. Should the House resolve upon demanding further time of course it would be in the power of the right hon. gentleman, or other hon. members' to urge their views to that effect ; but certainly, in a case of this kind, where the general grounds of the vote are patent to the world, and where their extreme importance, and the manner in which they are associated with the national interest and dignity, is universally recognised, our contention is that it will be probably the disposition of the House to proceed at once with the discussion of the vote (Ministerial cheers.)

Lord R. Churchill : Is the right hon. gentleman aware that no papers relating, to Sir P. Lumsden's mission or to the Afghan frontier have been presented for a very long time lately.

Mr. Gladstone : That is so.

Lord R. Churchill : And yet the right hon. gentleman wishes the House to understand that no information with regard to the question will be laid before Parliament before Monday?

Mr. Gladstone : Sir P. Lumsden's mission does not require a vote of credit. It is certain unfortunate and deplorable incidents which have arisen in course of it, but which are quite distinct from it.

Lord R. Churchill : Would it not be the case that the attack on the Afghan positions at Penjdeh is closely connected with Sir P. Lumsden's mission and the escort by which he was accompanied? Is it the opinion of the right hon. gentleman that the House can come to any definite conclusion as to the whole negotiations without being given some more information than it at present possesses?

Mr. Gladstone : We do not ask the House to come to a definite conclusion in regard to the negotiations generally which have taken place in regard to the Afghan frontier. The necessity for the Vote of Credit does not arise out of the course of these negotiations. It has been precipitated by special circumstances quite separate and independent of the negotiations, and of those special circumstances we conceive we have laid so much before the House in the telegram of Sir P. Lumsden as will enable the House fully to understand the nature of the requisition made upon them by the Vote of Credit Hear, hear.)

Lord J. Manners asked whether the communications connected with the departure of Sir P. Lumsden and the circumstances attending it would be communicated to the House.

Mr. Gladstone was understood to ask for notice of the question.

Mr. O'Kelly : Will the right hon. gentleman take into consideration the desirableness of postponing the Vote of Credit, until the Government can bring before the House full information on the subject.

Mr. Gladstone : I hold that such a course would be extremely prejudicial to the public interest, and opposed to the feeling of the House. (Hear, hear.)

Sir H Wolff : Is it not within the recollection of the right hon. gentleman that the most formidable indictment against Lord Beaconsfield Government was that they withheld information from Parliament while they expected a debate to be carried on ; and whether he is going to follow that bad example. (Opposition cheers.)

No answer was vouchsafed by the Ministry.

Sir W. Bartlett asked whether the vote of credit for the Soudan and other purposes would be put separately to the House.

Mr. Gladstone said his impression was that as a matter of form it would be open to anyone to move to reduce the vote of credit, but the vote would be put in one sum.

Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett inquired whether the deplorable incidents referred to were not due to the presence of Sir P. Lumsden with a large escort.

The Speaker said the question did not arise out of the previous inquiries directed to Ministers.

THE WAR PREPARATIONS.

The following special circular was issued from the War Office on Tuesday by direction of the Secretary of State for War :—

1. Her Majesty having been graciously pleased by royal proclamation to authorize the Secretary of State for War to call out on permanent service from time to time such men of the reserve as he may think fit following instructions are now promulgated :—

2. All soldiers belonging to the undermentioned regiments and corps transferred to the First Class of the Army Reserve force on are after the dates noted against each will be called up forthwith for permanet service from the 21st of April, 1885. This will not include men of the Supplemental Reserve Section D :—Cavalry 3rd Dragoon Guards, January 1, 1883. Infantry : The Northumberland Fusiliers, January 1, 1884 ; the Royal Warwickshire Regiment December 1, 1884 ; the King's (Liverpool) Regiment June 1, 1883 ; the Prince Alberts (Somersetshire Light Infantry), January 1, 1884 ; the Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment), May 1, 1883 ; the Royal Irish Regiment, May 1, 1883 ; the Royal Scots Fusiliers, March 1, 1885 ; the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) February 1, 1884 ; the East Lancashire Regiment, January 1, 1884 ; the East Surrey Regiment, December 1, 1883 ; the Border Regiment, April 1, 1884 ; The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, February 1, 1884 ; The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment), January 1, 1883 ; the Durham Infantry, February 1, 1883 ; the Connaught Rangers, April 1, 1883.

3. The date to be inserted under the instructions of officers commanding regimental districts, and other officers concerned, in the form of notice (Army Form D 424) referred to in the Regulations for the Mobilization of the First Class Army Reserve, specially issued in March, 1885, will be the 4th of May, 1885.

4. Men of the First Class Army Reserve who are serving in the metropolitan, borough, city, or county police, or Royal Irish Constabulary, will not at present be called up for army service. A list of men so exempted from coming up will be forwarded to the Adjutant-General.

5. The following special instructions are issued with reference to the above-mentioned regulations for the moblization of the First Class Army Reserve :—Men of the 3rd Dragoon Guards will be sent to Canterbury to report themselves to the officer commanding the cavalry depot. Men of regiments of infantry of the line will be sent to the depots of their respective territorial regiments to report them selves to the officer commanding the regimental district. They will there be clothed, armed, and equipped, and retained pending further orders.

6. In addition to the men of the First Class Army Reserve specified in paragraph 2, a call will be made on the reserves of all arms, and the reserves of the following regiments may probably called up at an early date, but the notices (Army Ferm D 424) will not be filled up and forwarded pending further instructions :—Cavalry : 2nd Dragoon Guards, 7th Dragoon Guards, 2nd Dragoons. Infantry : The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), the Norfolk Regiment, the Leicestershire Regiment, the Cheshire Regiment, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, the Hampshire Regiment, the Dorsetshire Regiment, the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment (men not included under paragraph 2), the King's Royal Rifle Corps, the Durham Light Infantry (men not included under paragraph 2,) the Highland Infantry, Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish) Fusiliers, the Royal Munster Fusiliers.

7. Clause 56. Army Circulars, 1885, are hereby cancelled, but any men of the First Class Army Reserve no effected paragraph 2 wishing to return to the colours under the same conditions as men hereby summoned will make their applications to the officer charged with their payment, when they will be submitted through the proper channel to the Adjutant-General.

Should any despatch of troops from the Mediterranean garrisons be needed, arrangements have been made by which their place will be at once taken by reinforcements from England. There are now at the disposal of General Sir Liptorb Simmons Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Malta, four in fantry corps, seven batteries of artillery, two companies of engineers, various detachments of the Royal Malta Fencible Artillery ; while at Gibraltar, under Sir John Adye, there are four infantry battalions, four companies of engineers, and seven artillery battalions, and also several large detachments of other corps. The several contracts for the construction of ironclads and belted cruisers resolved upon by the Lords of the Admiralty were on Monday determined on the recommendation of Mr. Barnaby, the Director of Naval Construction. Of the five belted cruisers, two have been given to Messrs. Napier, of Govan ; two to the Palmer Shipbuilding Company, of Newcastle ; and one to Earle's Shipbuilding Company, of Hull Of the two ironclads, one has been given to the Thames Ironworks and one to Sir William Armstrong and Co. The time given for the construction of the belted cruisers is two years and three month and for the ironclads three years and a half.

All reports coming from Russia agree that extraordinary preparations are being made for war. Orders were received at Cronstadt on Sunday directing every war-ship in the harbour to prepare for war, and in obedience to the command thirty-two ships hoisted their flag. A telegram received in Vienna from Cracow announces that the first-class of the service in Russian Poland has been called out, and that the decree extend to the south-western provinces of Russia herself. Reports from Odessa confirm statements as to the armaments at Batoum in defiance of treaties. Two men-of-war are occupied in carrying to Batoum all manner of munitions, small-arms, fortress-cannon, and field-pieces. A large corps it is said, is actually being concentrated, in view of guarding the strategically important railway of Tiflis-Poti. An equal activity reigns in the harbours of Kertch and Yenikaleh, in the Sea of Azoff. The fortifications created there after the last war are being armed with artillery of the heaviest calibre, and a number of shore batteries, intended for the protection of the Gulf of Kertch are being thrown up with great deligence.

RUSSIAN RAILWAY PLANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

A correspondent, writing from Krasnovodsk on the Caspian, gives an account of the new Russian railway which is "to connect England with India and be a formidable rival to the Suez Canal." "When the line is completed and connected with the Indian railways, passengers will book at Victoria or Charing Cross, and go via Cologne and Vienna to Odessa ; from that by steamer to Batoum; and then by railway, now existing, via Tifles to Baku. Here a steamer will take the passengers across the Caspian to Krasnovoldsk, and after that there will be no break in the line, which will go through Askabad, Sarakhs, Herat, and Candahar, on to the Indus. I think it has been calculated that the journey by this route could be done in about eleven days ; but much would depend upon having special trains as well as steamers. If it could be done in this time there is no doubt that many Indian officers would take advantage of the new route. Three months' leave to England is very common now ; and if the space could be got over in eleven or even twelve days, it would leave a clear two months at home. The Russians also hope for for an outlet for their manufactures by this line into Turkestan, Persia, Afghanistan, and India. According to another view, the Transcaspian railway (the correspondent says) will have for its man object the connection, not of England, out of Russia with India. "The Transcapian railway was begun in connection with the campaign against Geok Tepe. Trains run at preset from Michailovsk to Kizil Arvat, a distance of nearly 150 miles. From Kizil Arvat he line is being continued to Askabad, over 130 miles—this, it is expected, will bo fluished in two years. The ground is level, so there are no engineering difficulties requiring time for heavy works. From Askabad the line is to be coutinued to Merv and Sarakhs. Two years more, it is expected, will see that done. Sarahs. Two years more, it is expected, will see that done. Sarakhs is 200 miles from Heart. After the line has been carried to Merv and Sarakhs it will then, at the other end, be brought from Michailovs to Krasnovodsk, a distance of about ninety miles. At present troops and stores are taken from Krasnovodsk to Michailovsk in barges, which are towed by small steamers, fore there is shallow water at that place. The Transcaspian line, when fully completed from Krasnovodsk to Sarakhs, will be about 550 miles. From Sarakhs to Herat is 200 miles, and from Herat to Quetta is about 400 miles. At the latter place the Indian railway system will soon be in working order. It will thus only require about 600 miles to connect the Russian and Indian systems, and from a line without a break from Krasnovodsk to Calcutta." The correspondent learned from more than once source that a permission would be required to visit the line, and that it would be refused to any Englishman. In a post-script to his letter, dated from Baku, April 7, he adds :—"There is an enormous difficulty ahead, in a few years' time, when Russia gets that railway from Krasnovodsk to Sarakhs. I believe that energetic action on the part of our Government now might prevent war in the future. If Russia is allowed to go on as she is doing, there will be trouble in Central Asia—and great trouble."

GERMANY, AUSTRIA AND THE DARDANELLES.

THE *Novoe Vremya* states that Germany and Austria have categorically informed the Porte that if Turkey gave passage to the British or Russian fleets through the Dardanelles the Treaty of Berlin would *ipso* be annulled, and Germany and Austria would consider themselves free from any engagement. The journal adds :—Both Powers further declared that the Porte should make its neutrality respected by its own resources ; and that, even should the British or Russian fleet force the passage of the Dardanelles, the result for Turkey would be the same.

DECORATIONS FOR GENERAL KOMAROFF.

St. Petersburg advices received in Vienna state that the Emperor has telegraphed his thanks to General Komaroff and the soldiers under him for the bravery they displayed in the fight on the Kushk River. His Majesty at the same time has, it is said, sent fifty crosses of the Order of St. George, begging General Komaroff to distribute them to the officers as he may think fit. General Komaroff has himself received the decoration of the Order of St. George of the Fourth Class.

DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE ON THE CRISIS.

At a dinner in aid of the Work-Girls' Protection Society, at Willis's Rooms on April 22 at which the Duke of Cambridge presided, the loyal and patriotic toasts which were given from the chair were received with more than usual enthusiasm. In proposing the health of her Majesty, his Royal Highness remarked that the toast always met with a very cordial greeting, but, under present circumstances, when the country had many difficulties to face, there never was a time when the Crown and the Constitution required greater support. Subsequently, in giving "The Army, Navy, and Reserve Forces," the Duke spoke as follows : "We have sometimes drunk this toast when the proceedings of our forces appear to create no very great interest ; but it appears to me, as far as I can judge, that those days have rather passed away, and that we happen at this moment to be at a crisis in our history when the services may be more prominently brought to the front than they have been for some years. (Hear, hear.) Should such be the case, I am sure that they will receive the cordial and hearty support of the people of England. (Cheers.) The services are our own kith and kin, our relations and friends ; and not only the Volunteers, but the Army and Navy are voluntary organisations. There is no compulsory service of any kind, and, that being so, it is essential that the country should understand that, in order to maintain its position, and in order to keep the services in an efficient condition, they must liberally give, not only their hearty support, but their means. (Cheers.) I have little doubt that the country will support her Majesty's Government, whatever it may be, in maintaining the great services with which some of us happen to be connected. (Hear, hear.) I hope and believe that should the time arrive when it is necessary for the service to show what they are made of, they will prove themselves as efficient in every respect, and as thoroughly British at heart, as they had been in ormer times. (Cheers.) I am persuaded that should such be the case they will receive that cordial support from the people of England which they are always ready to give to those who serve their Queen and country loyally, faithfully, and honourably. (Cheers.) I need not say that, though my remarks have chiefly related to the Army and Navy and Militia, I have not forgotten the great body of men who back them up—I mean the Volunteers. (Hear, hear.) I consider that every one of those four services—now more or less combined in one, as they are—will to a great extent support each other, and that they will all receive that cordial respect and esteem from the country which will encourage them in the performance of the onerous and arduous duties that possibly they may be called upon to undertake. (Cheer.)

LORD SALISBURY ON GOVERNMENT FOREIGN POLICY.

Lord Salisbury opened a Conservative Club at Wrexham on April 21, and afterwards addressed a large public meeting. He criticised the foreign policy of the Government, which, he said, had blundered and bungled the policy of the late Ministry in Egypt. As to the Russian advance in Afghanistan, he said :—"My idea of the manner of dealing with Russia is not to extract from her promises which she will not keep, but to say to 'There is a point to which you shall not go, and if you go we will spare neither men nor money until you go back.' I do not say what that point should be. I say that that is matter for strategists to decide. I have doubts whether I should have selected Penjdeh as the place to fight, because it is so inaccessible. That is a point upon which certainly no one who has not access to military advice can venture to give an opinion. But what I would wish to insist upon is that if you desire to keep that empire over the natives which is the secret of your power in India, and to retain that trust of princes upon which your power reposes ; if you wish to keep alive in their minds the belief that the English rule is permanent, and that it is to their interest to keep and sustain that rule—if you wish these things, you must not allow yourselves to be driven from point to point, you must not allow yourselves to be deceived by cunningly contrived assurances. You must make it not only clear to your own minds, but clear to them and to the world, that there is a point where you mean permanently to resist, and that beyond that point it will be impossible for Russia to go. Now the difficulty of our present position is not only the inaccessibility of the place where General Komaroff is stationed, but it also lies in our singular skill in uniting all the nations of the world against us, so that the Dardanelles will be closed and we should be unable to strike Russia in that point where she will feel. Therefore I fear that the probability is that General Komaroff will score a very serious advantage. I am sure that every man in this room earnestly wishes for peace ; but the peace may be bought too dearly, and I cannot but feel apprehensive lest if, after the act of unprovoked aggression which General Komaroff has perpetrated at Penjdeh, it is allowed to remain unrepelled and unavenged, and no effort is made to wipe out the stain which has fallen on the arms of our allies, and through them, in some degree, upon us. Excuses will be forthcoming, in cartloads, no doubt : but General Komaroff turned out the Afghans from Penjdeh, who were under the countenance and advice of two British officers, and England has been unable to prevent it."

THE VOTE OF CREDIT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

On April 21st, the Vote of Credit was brought up in the House of Lords by Lord Granville and in the House of Commons by the Premier.

Lord Granville stated that he would without delay lay on the table a telegraphic message which had that day been received from Sir Peter Lumsden in answer to inquiries by the Government. The noble lord then informed their lordships that the Vote of Credit to be asked for that evening was £11,000,000, of which £4,500,000 was to be for the Soudan, and £6,500,000 for special preparations other than those in the Soudan. The Government had carefully considered our military position not with reference to the Soudan only, but also with reference to the general condition of public affairs and to all the possible demands upon the military resources of the Empire ; and they had come to the conclusion that it was necessary to hold all those resources, including the forces in the Soudan, as far as possible available for service wherever they might be required. The vote did not include any provision for military preparations with the view of an early advance to Khartoum ; but it provided for river steamboats, already contracted for, and for the completion of the Wady Halfa railway, which would have advantages altogether apart from military operations. As to ulterior steps in the Soudan the Government reserved their entire liberty of action subject, to the approval of Parliament. What he stated did not imply any change of view or intention as to the defences of Egypt and of its frontier. With the cessation of active operations any considerable extension of the Suakim railway would be suspended ; but the military authorities would be consulted as to the point up to which it should be advanced with a view to the holding of Suakim An addition to our military resources would be effected by holding the Soudan forces available for employment in India or elsewhere. The increase in our military and naval means would not affect the wish of the Government to settle any differences between this and other countries in a peaceful manner, honourable to all parties concerned.

Lord Cranbrook did not wish to press Lord Granville in respect of the negotiations with Russia, but he thought the House and the country were entitled to a distinct statement as to the policy of the Government with reference to the Soudan.

The Duke of Argyll would regard it as a terrible step if the Government were to go back from the pledges given by the Prime Minister immediately after the fall of Khartoum as to an advance on that place. We were bound to introduce civilization in the Soudan. He believed there was nothing in the difficulty as to Afghanistan which might not be settled by the two Governments, and to back out of our engagements in the Soudan on account of those difficulties would be a dereliction of duty which would expose us to the taunts and reproaches of other nations.

Lord Milltown asked whether the Government had resolved never to go to Khartoum.

Lord Granville replied that they reserved entirely their freedom of action.

Lord Napier of Magdala concurred with the noble duke in thinking that, in respect of civilization, this country had incurred engagements in the Soudan from the discharge of which the Government ought not to shrink.

Lord Ripon repudated the idea that it was our duty to advance on Khartoum for the purpose of spreading civilization.

Lord Carnarvon complained that the Government had no policy, or at best a mere opportunist policy.

Lord Morley, replying to inquiries by Lords Galloway and Limerick, stated that about 2,000 of the Army Reserves of the first class would be called out at once, and the remainder of the men of that class would be warned that a sudden call might be made on them. He further explained that it was not intended to withdraw all the English forces from Egypt.

Lord Harrowby expressed his opinion that the Opposition and the country should be ready to support the Government in what Ministers evidently regarded as great emergency, but that before asking them to do so, the Government ought to state their policy.

HOUSE OF CMOMONS.

Mr. Gladstone said in laying this Vote of Credit on the table, her Majesty's Government have enjoined that it should be accompanied by a brief explanation, which would contain nothing in the way of apology, or argument, or controversy, but the whole object of which is to give to the House of Commons a clear idea of the course we are now taking, and the meaning of the Vote which is proposed. The House of Commons was apprised, soon after its meeting in February, that it would be necessary to make provision for military charges in the Soudan, not only during the unexpired portion of the year 1884-85, but also during the financial year 1885-86. At that period we had in view the expenditure in the Soudan alone, but circumstances which have since arisen, with the greater portion of which the House is acquainted, have obliged us to widen our investigation and greatly to enlarge our demand for funds. We have found it necessary to review our military position not with reference to the Soudan only, but with reference to the general condition of public affairs and to all the possible demands of the military resources of the Empire. We feel that it is necessary at the present moment to hold all these resources available for service wherever they may be required (cheers). Under these circumstance, the Vote for which we are now asking does not include any provision for money for further offensive operations in the Soudan or for military preparations which a view of an early advance on Khartoum (Ministerial cheers). It does, however, include items, as will be readily understood, having reference to such contracts or undertakings as, being already considerably advanced, could not be stopped with any appreciable advantage, and, at the same time, do not involve any necessity for hostile action. For example, we provide for the river steam boats which have already been contracted for, and for the completion of what is known as the Wady Halfa Railway, towards which very extensive preparations have already been made, and which will have advantages altogether apart from military necessities. As to ulterior steps beyond what I have stated, we reserve our entire liberty of action, subject to the discretion and control of Parliament. Perhaps I ought to add, though it is hardly necessary, that what I have now stated with respect to the Soudan does not impiy any change of view or intention as to the defence of Egypt and its frontier (cheers.) There are many considerations of importance—moral, military, posititical, and physical—which bear upon the question of operations in the Soudan. I refer to them now merely to say that the whole of them are entirely beyond my present purpose, which is simply to explain the basis of the Vote. I may repeat, for the convenience of the House, the most important of the words which I have just now used, and in which we declare that the Vote we lay on the Table does not ask for any provision of funds for further offensive operations in the Soudan, or for any military preparations with a view to an early advance on Khartoum ; but that we solicit Parliament to hold all the military resources of the Empire, including the force in the Soudan, available for service wherever they may be required (cheers.) It may be convenient that I should add an explanation of one or two details which fall within the scope of what I have already said. The Suakim Railway was projected and commenced as a military work in support of the Nile Army, but with the cessation of active operations on the Nile any considerable extension of the railway will be suspended (cheers and laughter.) Until some other permanent arrangement can be made it will be necessary to hold the port of Suakim with British or Indian troops. The experience of last Summer has proved to us that, in order to hold Suakim for any useful purpose—indeed, in order to hold it without undue exposure or undue risk to the garrison, particularly including its health—it may be necessary also to occupy one or more positions in the neighbourhood of that place. The military authorities will be consulted as to the positions which it may be considered necessary to occupy with that view, and as to the point up to which it will be necessary, on the grounds I have stated, that the construction of the railway should be carried. It is proposed to complete the Suakim Railway up to the point which may be determined as best for the garrison, and while that is being done—for it must take some little time—we shall consider our future course as to the prosecution of this railway beyond that point. We consider that if the Nile Railway be, as we think it is, an advantageous work for general purposes, the prosecution of it need not be discontinued, as it does not involve any question of hostilities. The addition to our resources which will be effected by holding the Soudan force for service elsewhere is an addition quite independent of the demands which have recently been made upon her Majesty's Government by the Government of India for large reinforcements (hear, hear). These demands will be entirely met by provision at home, leaving the force released in Egypt and the Soudan as an additional reserve for employment in India or elsewhere. I may, perhaps, state that my noble friend the Secretary for War has furnished me with the information that in this Vote it is proposed to provide—first, for the Indian Government what the Indian Government have already asked for ; secondly, for the mobilisation at home of a force which, with that released in Egypt and the Soudan, will constitute a complete Army Corps ; and, thirdly, for guns and for submarine mining defences, in addition to our naval preparations. I will now state in rough outline the particulars of this Vote. Perhaps I may first explain to the House a change which has taken place in our views as to the order of business. When we first had to contemplate asking the House for a Vote of Credit, it had reference to the Soudan alone, and as it was to be asked for with reference to the Soudan, besides that amount was not so large, it was one with regard to which the question of time was not, in our view, of very great importance, and consequently we intended to propose that Vote after the Budget. But considering the important change that has taken place—the change in the propositions the Government now make and the great change of their having to introduce other large items of great consequence into the Vote, with reference to what I shall term special preparations—we think now, with the considerable addition to the military expenditure of the year that it is our duty to ask Parliament to make, that it should be distinctly submitted to Parliament at a very early day, and before we determine finally upon the financial propositions which will be necessary to enable us to meet the charge. The general principle upon which our arrangements are made is that before the Budget is submitted to the House, the general scale of expenditure shall be sufficiently known and sanctioned, although all its details have not been fixed. This is so considerable an addition to the annual expenditure that we believe it will be better to pursue a course founded on that law in the present case. Therefore, our proposal is to submit this Vote of Credit to the House for its sanction, if it should meet with the approval of the House, on Monday next—that will give the House sufficient time to consider it—and to postpone the Financial Statement of my right hon. friend from Thursday to Thursday next week. The total sum for which we ask the House in this Vote is eleven millions. The sum is put in the Vote on administrative grounds. And it is divided in the Vote between what I have termed the remaining charge for the Soudan and the Vote for what I have called special preparations, other than the Soudan. As it is, I think, a fact that, in point of law, we should be enabled to effect a transfer from one portion of that Vote to the other without any previous explanation being given, I wish to state distinctly that we shall not effect any transfer whatever from the head which relates to special preparations to the head relating to the Soudan without full previous communication with Parliament. Therefore the House will understand that the Government entirely gives up its discretion in that respect. Of the vote of 11,000,000*l*. there will be a sum for the Soudan. If the vote were made two instead of one, the remaining charge for the Soudan stands at four and a half millions. Of this, four millions would be, in the technical division, a military charge, but out of that four millions the sum of 750,000*l*. will have relation to the Suakim railway, upon which a considerable cost has already been incurred, and 400,000*l*. will have relation to the Nile or Wady Halfa Railway, making 1,150,000*l*. in all. After making the military charge so mentioned 4,000,000*l*., there would also be a Naval charge of half a million in connection with the operations in the Soudan—I would say at once, mainly in connection with the removal of troops (cheers from below the gangway). Under the head of special preparations we ask for the loan of 6½ millions. Of this sum again, the House will please to understand that I am not able to speak here with the rigid technicality of an estimate, but the description I give is a description prepared in the Departments according to their best understanding of the respective sums which will be required for these purposes. Upon that basis the expenditure of this six and a half millions would be approximately—for military charges four millions, and for naval charges two millions and a half. The four millions military charges include 1,150,000*l*. railway, and 500,000*l*. naval, under the head of the Soudan—6½ millions and 4½ millions coming to eleven millions, the sum total which I have mentioned. In conclusion, I will only say we are sensible of the gravity of the proposal which we now make under a deep sense of our responsibility (Opposition cheers). While we count with confidence on the liberality and patriotism of Parliament in meeting every just demand, our course will—it is, perhaps, hardly necessary for me to say—continue to be in all our relations with foreign Powers in accord with what has already been our intention in governing—that is to say, our aim and desire are, if possible, by pacific means to obtain a just and honourable settlement of every controversy in which we are and in which we may be involved (cheers).

Sir S. Northcote, who was received with Opposition cheers, said : I can quite understand that it may be necessary and desirable to lay aside the other business, or postpone other business for a time, in order that we may arrive at the consideration of that very important proposal. It is one the magnitude of which, and the circumstances under which it is proposed, must at once strike the House with a sense of its gravity, and must impose caution upon us in dealing with the question. I am bound to say, with regard to one part of the statement of the right hon. gentlemen—that relating to the expenditure in the Soudan—that I am not entirely satisfied with that statement ; and if it were not for the fact that it is coupled with another proposal which requires careful attention, and which I should be most sorry in any way to damage by by premature criticism, I should deem it necessary to make some observations with regard to the proposal of the Government. I do not think that they are dealing with the Soudan question, if it could be regarded as a question of itself, in a manner that could be considered satisfactory to the House (Opposition cheers). I do not think that we ought to be asked to spend money, and especially to give Votes of Credit with regard to operations in the Soudan, without a fuller and more complete statement of the policy of her Majesty's Government.

Mr. Gladstone.—I have not even attempted to state the policy of her Majesty's Government.

Sir S. Northcote.—No, I know ; but when the right hon, gentleman states that, he is going to ask for four and a half millions for expenditure in the Soudan, I think it is only reasonable that we should call for, and expect the Government to give us, a full and satisfactory statement of their policy. I hope we may look for that statement when the time comes for the question to be raised. With regard to the matter as a whole, I am glad to hear that the Government intended to proceed rapidly with the matter, and if it is necessary for that purpose to postpone the Budget, I make no objection to that course being taken. If the Government find it more convenient to make the Budget follow the statement, I think, of course, it is not the part of the House to make any objection (Opposition cheers).

The motion of Mr. Gladstone to refer the Vote to Committee of Supply was then agreed to.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 46 Farringdon Road, London.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 11

BUSINESS continues remarkably quiet in all branches, the leading features to-day having been the increasing ease in money and the collapse in Sterling Exchange.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at H O.	Dec.	Rs.	18,18,361
Do. do. branches	Inc.	,,	62,331
Other Deposits	Inc.	,,	16,35,670
Cash Credits undrawn	Inc.	,,	2,03,896
Government and other Securities	Dec.	,,	25
Cash Credits	Inc.	,,	1,66,800
Loans	Inc.	,,	4,12,121
Bills Discounted	Dec.	,,	5,42,154
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	,,	1,51,254
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	,,	1,08,933

Although the Cash Balance thus shows a slight decrease, the position in reality is considerably improved in strength, the trade demand being less by 17 lakhs. In the bazaar, too, the tendency is distinctly easier, and there is every indication that the point of extreme pressure is past. It must not be supposed, however, that money is going to become cheap again all at once. The next four weeks will be a busy time in exports, requiring a considerable amount of funds for finance.

EXCHANGE to-day has had another sudden drop. We opened with an easier feeling certainly, but only at a decline of 1-32d. from Saturday's rates, and it was not until the receipt of the Calcutta telegrams that the market developed the full extent of its weakness. On learning that the quotation for telegraphic there, however, had receded to 1s. 7d., it was difficult for a time to get reliable quotations, as the banks declined to name drawing rates ; but we eventually settled down to the following figures, at which the tendency is still downwards :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7¼d.	per Rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 7 1-16d.	,,
Do Three months' sight	1s. 7¼d.	,,
Credits	1s. 7 13-16d. to 7-16d.	,,
Francs ,, ,,	2·05½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm, but not very active. At one time the feeling was pretty strong, and sellers talked of Rs. 95, but the quotation for cash is not now better than Rs. 94 5-16. Fours-and-a-half we call Rs. 97½.

SHARES continue firm. Bank of Bombays meet a strong inquiry, and have advanced to Rs. 735. Spinning and Weaving Mills are mostly Rs. 10 higher, the dulness in cotton being regarded as a favourable feature. Bombay-Burmah Trading Co.'s shares have advanced to Rs. 3,760, and Port Cannings have been in demand at Rs. 320.

COTTON has again been very dull. Private telegrams from home of Saturday's date are particularly slack in tone, but the fall in exchange has prevented any drop in rupee prices. Such inquiry as there is runs mostly on Broach, which we still quote at Rs. 215 to Rs. 216 best selection. Omras are altogether neglected, and Dholleras are only just steady on the basis of Rs. 198 to Rs. 199 for Good.

WHEAT is very quiet, and would go lower in price but for the downward movement in exchange and freights. This, however, enables buyers to operate to some slight extent, and we now quote No. 1 White Pessy Rs. 3-12 1-21, No. 1 Club Delhi Rs. 3-9 to Rs. 3-10, Ahmedabad Rs. 3 7 to Rs. 3-7½. Reuter reports that the American wheat crop accounts are unfavourable. The Agricultural Bureau's monthly report estimates Winter Wheat Crop at 240,000,000 bushels, up to present time 80 per cent. has been planted. This at first sight might appear to warrant anticipations of higher prices, but private telegrams, we are informed, considerably qualify the information. Unfavourable as the Bureau report appears to be, it is said to be distinctly better than had been generally counted upon, and all the Continental crops are said to be doing well.

SEEDS are quiet, and generally unchanged in value. Linseed we still call Rs. 5-10½ for bazaar and Rs. 5-12½ for railway terms, the difference being in the amount of refraction guaranteed.

FREIGHTS are quiet, not so much for early loading as forward. Speculators are eager to give out orders for July loading at 26s. 3d., any port, and a steamer is said to have been fixed at 25s. net, but this requires confirmation :—

	Ready.	Forward June.
Liverpool ready	28s. 9d. to 30s.	27s. 6d. to 28s. 9d.
Open Charter	28s. 9d.	27s. 6d.
Havre	30s.	
Antwerp	28s.	28s. 9d.
Marseilles	27s. 6d.	
Trieste-Venice	40s.	35s. to 40s.

IMPORTS generally are very dull. Coal is specialty week, and April shipment of Davison's West Hartley has been sold at Rs. 14½ alongside. There are sellers of Cardiff at Rs. 15-12, but no buyers.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	735
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	815
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	590
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£50
National Bank of India	37,330	£ 250		do.	94

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	775
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	450
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	220	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	1,185
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 2	280
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	550
Bre l's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	500	200	200	..	185
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	41½	197½
Colaba Press Co.	50	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	700
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	300	12	140
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,120
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	400	2,575
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	610
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	--	450
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	500	Rs. 40	475xd
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 40	252½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 7½	132½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 30	332½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 45	520
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	500	Rs. 40	3
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	155
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	10	475
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	—	500
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	620
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs 90	1,175xd
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs 60	760

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 9th May, as compared with the statement of the 2nd May :—

	May 2.	May 9.
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	55,69,712	37,53,352
do. do. at Branches	15 41,147	16,03,478
Other Deposits	1,90,44,322	2,06,79 992
Post Bills	18,651	13,620
Cash Credits undrawn	2,65,387	4,69,283
	3,89,39,219	3,90,19 725
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	48,05,006	48,04 981
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	28,94,328	30,61 128
Loans, on Security of do	43,59,586	47,71,707
Current Accounts, overdrawn	1,724	3,193
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,53,03 931	1,47,61,777
Stamps	29,201	29,173
Dead Stoc Rs. 5,66,781		
Amt. applied in reduction..2,55,000		
	3,11,781	3,11,781
Cash Balances with Correspondents	1,58,523	3,09,776
Cash and Currency Notes	1,10 75,142	1,09,66,209
	3,89,39,219	3,90 19 725

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Khira, 1,911 tons, Captain Liddle, will sail to-day for Amsterdam via Canal with a general cargo.

THE barque Europa, 439 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Bunder Abbas and Muscat to-day with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Lady Armstrong, 1,343 tons, Captain C. Abbott, sailed yesterday for Amsterdam via Canal with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Iran, 108 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bhownuggur with a general cargo, and 17 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Catherstone, 1,466 tons, Captain W. Hall, arrived in harbour on Sunday last from Newport (5th April) with a cargo of 2,602 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE steam-ship Gulf of Venice, 1,960 tons, Captain A. Sevan, arrived in harbour on Sunday last, from Moulmein (29th April) with a cargo of timber and two passengers. She is consigned to the Captain.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
10	Catherstone (s)	Hall	Newport, April 5.
	Gulf of Venice (s).	Sevan	Moulmein, April 29.
11	Iran (s)	Nacoda	Bhownuggur, May10
	Brookfield (s)	Renald	Kurrachee, May 9.
	Ancona (s)	Murray	London, April 24.
	N. Boyenton	James	New York.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
11	Assyria (s)	Harp	Persian Gulf.
	Armstrong (s)	Abbott	Amsterdam.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—
Barque Europa, Nacoda, for Bunder Abbas and Muscat.
Steamer Kairos, Liddle, for Amsterdam.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Nyanza, for London.
,, King Arthur, for China.
,, Chindwara, for Moulmein and Rangoon.
,, Bagdad, for Aden, Zanzibar, &c.
,, Iran, for Bhownuggur.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
7	Sirdhana (s)	Livingston	Bombay, April 28.
	Slieve Bawn	Crawley	London, Dec. 29.

DEPARTURES.

May 7.—Steamers Nurjahan, Rebecca and Indus.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.		
7	Clan Buchanan (s)	Liverpool.
8	Sirsa (s)	Bombay.
9	Rajputana (s)	Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

May.		
7	Commodore	London.
	Janbaas	Liverpool.
8	Saxmundham (s)	London.
	Goorkha (s)	Calcutta.
	Cormorant (s)	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 11.

FROM LONDON.

Brindisi s—30 cases brandy, Warden and Co.
Altonower s—15 cases colours, G Mooljee.
Rosetta s—2 hogshead brandy, D Cowasjee.
Patna s—5 cases champagne, B Warburton ; 7 cases wine, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Thames s—29 cases port and claret B Warburton and Co.
Massilia s—3 cases champagne, B Warburton.
Albans s—3 cases sherry, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Ethiopia s—13 cases sherry, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Tasmania s—15 cases claret, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Huzara s—5 cases sherry, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Teviot s—5 cases vermouth, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Henzada s—2 cases sherry and 6 cases old tom, Cutler Palmer and Co ; 10 cases oilmanstore, Goolamally Yewanjee ; 20 cases medicine, Nuthoo Moolji ; 5 cases papers, A Abdoolally.
Clan Munroe s—5 bales paper, B Sazba and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Sorrento s—21 cases window glass, H Essofji ; 382 boxe window glass and 86 boxes wire nails, H Sallmeya ; 5 cases window glass S Babooji ; 50 boxes candles, Brandenburg and Co.

FROM HULL.

Sorrento s—50 cases matches, N Mahomedally ; 20 casks colours, N Suruffally and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Munroe s—50 cases nitrick acid, H H Haji Soomar ; 10 casks paint, Owen and Okell.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Khios s—818 kegs paint, N Surufally and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Mary L Burrel—225 cwts behda, L Pursotum ; 562½ cwts, behda, G Sewram ; 810 tons myrabollams, B Bhanji ; 700 cwts myrabollams, N Bhanji.
Nedjid s—200 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 100 bales cotton, J C Bushby ; 150 bales cotton, R Walji ; 50 bales wool and 6,000 cwts wheat, Pelly and Co ; 8,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co ; 152 bales cotton, A Blascheck ; 60 bales hemp, Dossa Vu s nji ; 51 bales wool and 294 bales hemp, D Bhinji ; 30 bales wool, K Khoosal ; 100 bales cotton, D Sassoon
Roxburgh s—4,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.
Clan Fraser s—100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore ; 1,000 bales cotton Ralli Brothers ; 1,000 bales cotton Lyon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Framjee and Sands and Co ; 4,000½ cwts linseed, K Luckmidass ; 3,999 cwts linseed. Lang Moir and Co ; 8 001 cwts linseed, F Massotti ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Kangra s—2,000 cwts wheat Wallace and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.
Clan Munroe s—110 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co ; 500 cwts wheat, B Nurpall and Co ; 58 cwts gum, D Rustomji ; 11 bales hide, D Raghoo ; 7 bales hides, M Coorja ; 260 cwts horns, S Hassan ; 40 cwts gum, A Hassen ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co ; 8 bales skins, V Canjee ; 2,002 cwts myrabollams, A Salmon and Co.
Gulf of Akoba s—1,000 cwts wheat, D Bhanji ; 525 gallons fishoil, Pestonjee Eduljee.
Nyanza s—48,010 cwts wheat and 1,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.
Siracco s—9,705 cwts linseed. Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Victory s—100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 300 bales cotton. Lyon and Co ; 200 bales hemp, Kerr Tarruck ; 862½ cwts rapseed, Motilal Ruttonsey ; 10,800 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.
Clan Mackay s—110 bales cotton, E Spinners and Co 4,000 cwts rapseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Assam s—110 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 220 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 400 bales cotton, E Spinners and Co ; 220 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co ; 201 cwts myrabollams, Punnett and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Assam s—110 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Darien s—4,000 cwts wheat, Olcese and Co ; 1,910 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Storm Queen s—250 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 465 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co.
Alboney s—6,000 cwts rapeseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR HULL.

Sorrento s—2,250 cwts castor oil, and linseed, G Bharmull ; 8,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co ; 3,999 cwts linseed, Lang Moir and Co.
Kepler s—8 0 0 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.
Auretta s—40,000 cwts wheat, 20,090 cwts linseed, and 5,000 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Fleur de Lis s—500 bales cotton, G Bythell and Co.
Mozart s—30,00 cwts linseed, 8,001 cwts rapeseed, 3,939 cwts poppyseed and 4,939 cwts ground nuts, Wallace and Co.

FOR GIBRALTAR.

Scotsman s—3,514 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Malwa s—100 bales cotton, C Rustomjee Sethna ; 91 bales cotton, R Luchmidas.

FOR HONGKONG.

Arago s—21 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co ; 50 bales twist, H E Ellias ; 84 cwts kismiss and 19 cwts fennel seed, Yue Lung Ching.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 8.

Bruce, Dy.-Surg.-Gen. ; from leave, from Kirkee.

MAY 9.

Minter, Lt. R. A., on duty, from Mhow.
Briban, Capt., 6th B. L. T., on furlough, M. C., from Benares.

MAY 10.

Taylor, Major, 16th N.T., proceeding to Allahabad, from Suakim.
Nichol, Surg., on M.C., from Morar.
Woodward, St.-Col. R. M. Fus, on duty, from Kamptee.

MAY 11.

Kent, Capt. R. A., on duty, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 8.

Corbett, Surg., on M.C., to Egland.
Attree, Capt., R.E., to join to Seconderabad.

MAY 11.

Monteith, Capt., 2nd Sind Horse, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Orr. Capt. Staff Corps, on duty, to Nusseerabad.

MAY 12.

Nent, Captain, R.A., on duty, to England.
Kichol, Surg., on M.C., to England.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

HAMMICK—SCHNEIDER—April 9, at Wateringbury Stephen, the third son of the Rev. Sir St V. L. Hammick. Bart, to Constance, only daughter of Major General F Schneider. Bo. S. C.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BLENKINSOP—May 5, at Ramandroog, the wife of Surgeon-Major F. H. Blenkinsop, 25th Regt. M. I., of a daughter.

McARTHUR—May 4, at Darjeeling, the wife of Major McArthur. R. E., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MICHELL—HADEN—April 30, at St. Mary's Cathedral Madras, by the Right Rev. J. Colgan, Vicar Apostolic of Madras, assisted by the Rev. Fathers A. J. Wallace and Timme, Richard Brooke Michell, to Marie Louise only daughter of Richard Haden.

RAMSAY—BARBA—April 7, at Palghaut, by the Rev. T. Foulkes. N. S. Ramsay, to Cecilia Mary Barba.

DEATHS.

DANIELL—May 7, at Rangoon, at 4-30 p.m., at the residence of her son-in-law (Mr. Alfred Dutt), Miriam, beloved wife of Mr. S. Daniell, of 44, Taltallah Lane, Calcutta.

JACKSON—May 9, Percival F. Jackson, late of Cawnpore, aged 31.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"MASON COTTON HARVESTER, &c."—Apply to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1885.

THE circular which has just issued from the Finance Department of the Government of India, urging special measures for the reduction of expenditure of every kind, can only be looked upon as an act of necessity. We have been spending money very fast of late. The despatch of an Indian Contingent to the Soudan, happily, will cost us nothing, Lord Dufferin and Sir Auckland Colvin having fought hard and successfully for the release of the Indian Treasury from any special charges on that score. But in other directions money has gone out much more quickly than it has come in. In the Revised Estimates for last year £120,000 was put down on account of the Afghan Delimitation Commission, and although there has been a reduction of £60,000 in the sum set apart on that account for the current year, the difference, it is understood, will be much more than made up by the heavy expenditure for the reception of the Amir at Rawal Pindi. Estimates of the amount laid out in the preparations for war which have just been arrested vary considerably, but the more confident put the sum at more than three millions sterling. The exact figure, it will most probably be found, is not as yet within the knowledge of the Military Accounts Department, but it is certain that preparations which have been going on uninterruptedly for six weeks, which have kept the Military Departments at the fullest strain for the whole of that period, and which have included the purchase on a lavish scale of stores of every kind, of transport animals and appliance, and of camp equipage, must make a heavy drain upon the Treasury, even when the outlay has been made with the utmost circumspection. The expenditure up to the 29th of April—and there has been a good deal since then—was deemed at Simla to be "likely to impose so severe a strain upon the finances that the adoption of special measures for the reduction of expenditure of all kinds, and for the prompt realization of the public revenue, could not with safety be delayed longer." The intimation came just a week before, in consequence of the more peaceful aspect of affairs, orders were issued by the Government of India for the cessation of special purchases and the discharge of hired transports. But it came not at all too soon. Public opinion is ready to endorse any measure of economy, provided that it do not prejudicially affect the defences of the Empire. We are in a saving mood in all directions, for no one ignores the fine balancing of Sir Auckland Colvin's recent Budget. But there has been no disposition to look grudgingly on the special outlay of the last few weeks. It was rather with disappointment than with relief that the public heard last week that the preparations for frontier defence which had been in active progress for weeks past were suddenly to cease. People thought far less of the cessation of the drain upon the Treasury than of the impression which the Russian Government might derive from a too obvious suspense of our preparations for war.

The financial situation is of course much less serious than that which was brought about by the Afghan war of 1878, and which led in the following year to the issue of a circular somewhat similar to that which has just emanated from Simla. On that occasion it was found necessary to abolish certain Departments—the Department of Agriculture amongst them—or to merge them in others. A prompt reduction was made in the amount to be borrowed annually for public works, and the specious but not far-seeing resolution was adopted to insist absolutely that the sum thus borrowed should be raised in India. Then, as now, however, it was chiefly sought to effect economies in ordinary public works. One measure which was adopted in 1879 will not need to be resorted to to-day. Happily we can retrench our expenditure in public works without that wasteful reduction of staffs which made the economising measures of 1879 of doubtful economy—reductions of executive strength being accompanied by a corresponding augmentation of non-effective charges. Inelastic though the Indian revenues are often said to be, we shall meet an extraordinary outlay even of three-and-a-half millions—if it prove to be so much—without such a costly economy as that. The Government of India indicate in a general way that "the largest retrenchments at a time of pressure can usually be attained by a restriction of the expenditure on public works," and they invite the local authorities to take into their immediate consideration "material reductions in their public works expenditure." We can only hope that this instruction will be carried out with discrimination, and that in their desire to save public money the authorities will be very careful indeed that nothing is wasted. It is an old story of mismanagement which this circular will recall—a story of money and time and material wasted in the effort to curtail expenditure—of public works begun and left unfinished, and of ruin and waste intervening before the state of the provincial finances would permit the work to be taken up again. The Indian Government must have had something of this kind in their memory when they disclaimed any intention of imposing such a sudden check upon the progress of public works as would cause serious permanent loss. The local Governments must guard against "economies" of that sort as jealously as they would guard against extravagance itself.

The concluding paragraph of the Resolution reveals two alternative possibilities which Indian taxpayers will necessarily contemplate with the liveliest interest. If peace should be maintained the Government will take the earliest opportunity of removing restrictions on provincial and local expenditure ; but if war should break out "further and more stringent measures must be taken hereafter for improving the balances and revenues at the disposal of the Government of India." Nothing could be more unpleasantly illustrative of the influence which the advance of Russia towards the Indian frontier exerts upon the policy of this country than this announcement. Peace itself is a heavy charge to us. Not a shot has been fired, not a gun has even been pointed, and yet we have been saddled with a military outlay which necessitates a curtailment of our expenditure in all directions—a starving of the public services and harassing restrictions upon works of public utility. This is the actual situation, albeit that hopes of peace have for days been in the ascendant, and that the reasonable probabilities of the case are very strongly against war. What war itself would entail upon the finances of India the Resolution hints at in a way we can easily understand, and the first thought which arises upon the reading of this Resolution is "If peace is so costly what would war itself be?" It seems difficult to avoid irritation at the thought that the position of a country administered as India is, on the principles of a sound, honest, and careful finance, should be thus affected by the policy of a Power almost bankrupt in purse, and which seldom allows its policy to be influenced by its financial capabilities. Such, however, is a necessity of our situation, and we must make the best of it. The Budget of the current year was a mere working Budget—carefully framed for a year around which many political and economic uncertainties hovered. "If," said Sir Auckland Colvin, "we are not called on to submit to any material increase of expenditure, the estimates, based as they are on a very low rate of exchange and a very moderate calculation as to the revival of our trade, may, I think, be trusted to bear the test of trial. On the other hand, it is impossible to say whether additional expenditure may not in the course of the year have to be provided for, exceeding the limits of any addition which our revenues may reasonably hope to derive from the strengthening of our railway receipts." The contingency thus contemplated has been realized. The Government of India are doing their best to meet it. We shall be more than fortunate if measures of economy undertaken now prove sufficient to satisfy the new requirements of the situation, without having to take special measures next year to improve the revenues of India.

PROTAP CHANDRA ROY, secretary of the Datavya Bharata Karyalaya, in Calcutta, when he undertook to translate the Mahabharata of Vyasa, engaged in a Herculean task, to accomplish which will require extraordinary industry. The two great epic poems of India are works of immense magnitude. The Iliad is about the largest of European poems, but the Ramayana is three times as big as the Iliad, and the Mahabharata is four times as big as the Ramayana. The zealous translator has already published his translation of more than two of the eighteen books into which the Mahabharata is divided. He declares that he undertook the task in which he is at present engaged, solely inspired with the desire of placing one of the grandest productions of Aryan genius before the eyes of all nations. He thought that if he could bring Vyasa from the dead Sanskrit into the living English, he should be the means of rendering no contemptible service to literature and morals and civilisation in general, considering the surpassing worth and unparalleled excellence of the glorious epic. He evidently regards his work as a holy task to which he must unselfishly devote himself, for he says, "The man that could suffer considerations of self to mingle with spiritual and holy interest, priceless to humanity and culture, would be guilty of the heinous crime of buying and selling in the Temple." Such high professions of disinterestedness sound almost out of place in this money-making age, and remind us of the days when Socrates despised the sophists as practising a kind of intellectual simony when they taught for money. To understand Protap Chandra Roy's language we must remember that the Ramayana and the Mahabharata are to the Hindu almost what the Bible is to the Christian. These two epics are regarded with such reverence by the Hindus even in the present day that to read them, or even to hear them read, is supposed to secure prosperity in this world and salvation in the next. This being the case, it is no wonder if the translation of the Mahabharata is considered a peculiarly holy task. Although we can hardly agree with the translator in anticipating that the revelation of the Mahabharata to the English-speaking world will revolutionise literature and effect a mighty improvement in morals and civilisation, we readily recognize the great value of his work. Even when submitted to the cold scrutiny of European criticism the Mahabharata must be allowed to hold a very high place in the literature of the world. But those Englishmen who have not any knowledge of Sanskrit have had for the most part to learn its many excellences through the medium of epitomes and fragmentary translations, while even Sanskrit scholars will be glad of an English translation of a work so immense that to read it all in the original would be an excessively laborious undertaking. In addition to its great literary excellence the Mahabharata is a valuable storehouse of information concerning ancient Indian customs. In Sanskrit literature history is conspicuously absent, and therefore all the historical knowledge that can be got from Sanskrit books is given incidentally. It is generally allowed that real historical facts are concealed beneath the exaggerated fictions of the Ramayana and Mahabharata. To distinguish the substratum of fact from the superstructure of fiction may not be impossible. At any rate, even if the wars and battles described were discovered to be purely mythical, there is no doubt that the poems necessarily must throw great light on the amount of morality, religion, and civilisation generally which had been attained at the time when they were composed. The Christian will be surprised to find in the Mahabharata wonderful anticipations of some of the highest moral truths that have become familiar to the Western world through the New Testament. Professor Wilson is said to have been led to the study of Sanskrit because he heard that Sanskrit literature somewhere preached the forgiveness of injuries, by citing the illustration of the tree, which screens with its leaves the man who fells it. This sentiment is to be found in the Mahabharata, together with many other very exalted moral lessons, which can be paralleled nowhere else but in the New Testament. It is probable that when the Mahabharata is by means of a translation made known to English learned men who are unacquainted with Sanskrit, it will be eagerly studied in order that information may be obtained about the ancient civilisation of India. Mr. Gladstone could write four large interesting volumes of Homeric studies on the light thrown upon the manners and customs of ancient Greece by the Homeric poems. Protap Chandra Roy's literal prose translation will afford every scholar who by birth or education knows the English language and takes an interest in early Aryan civilization an opportunity of operating upon the Mahabharata of Vyasa as Gladstone and many others have operated upon the Iliad and the Odyssey.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 24.

THE vote of credit for eleven millions looks like business, but it is still a very difficult matter to believe that Mr. Gladstone's Government really means to go to war with Russia. All that is certain, from the careful statements made by the Prime Minister and Lord Granville on Tuesday evening, is that advantage has been taken of the new quarrel to back out of an old one. On the pretext that the British troops in the Soudan may be wanted for service elsewhere, the Government has determined to abandon its plan of going to Khartoum, and to limit operations in the Soudan to the protection of the railway now under construction to Wady Halfa and of the line from Suakim to a hill station which can be garrisoned by our troops during the hot weather. This decision will give the greatest delight to the soldiers serving in the Soudan, to one and all of whom the inglorious and disgusting work they are engaged upon is absolutely abominable. It may also be freely recognized as a military necessity if we are going to fight Russia, for our resources are not so ample that we can afford to lock up a whole army corps in the Soudan when we are engaged in a contest with the greatest military Power in the world. But at the same time we shall commit a terrible blunder if we leave the Soudan without fulfilling our obligations to those who have helped us in our struggle with the Mahdi. To pretend that either the victor of Khartoum or Osman Digma has yet been effectually crushed is a piece of gross insincerity. Both of them will become more formidable than ever as soon as they hear that the English Government has made another change of front. We must therefore establish in the Soudan a force capable of controlling them. The information which led to Zebehr's arrest shows that money has had perhaps as much to do as fanaticism with the Arab revolt. Osman's men could never have afforded to buy the arms and ammunition with which they have been kept well supplied, and strong suspicions are entertained that both in the Eastern Soudan and on the Upper Nile the revolt has been fed with supplies contributed through the agency of Zebehr by the ex-Khedive, who lives now only for revenge. This conspiracy has been indirectly encouraged by the representatives of France at Cairo, who have spared no effort to upset English prestige and frustrate English policy. M. Camille Barrere himself gets the credit of having written many of the articles in the *Bosphore Egyptien*, and his influence in Paris now is directing the popular agitation the aim of which is to bring on a conflict between France and England regarding the suppression of that journal. The French, however, would be powerless in Egypt if they had not native disaffection to work upon, and it seems probable that the most effectual means of quelling this disaffection would be to entrust the military administration of the Soudan to Turkish troops. Ismail Pasha would not venture to intrigue against the Sultan, and Arab fanaticism would recoil from a contest with Turkish troops. This consideration reminds us once more that what England chiefly stands in need of just now is a good system of alliances. A strong and straightforward English Minister would by this time have formed a coalition against Russia. Italy only waits for us to say the word, and she would frankly unite her fortunes with ours. Turkey, again, would gladly forget old grievances if assured that she would not be made use of to serve a temporary purpose, and then cast aside. But, apparently, Mr. Gladstone is letting precious time slip by without securing any friends for this country. The boasted alliance with Afghanistan is quite worthless if it does not guarantee for our armies a free passage through that country. If the Amir will not let us hold Herat for him, how is the Anglo-Indian army to get at the enemy? The Amir cannot be such a fool as to believe that the Afghans themselves are capable of defending the place, and his conduct therefore, if the report be true that he has said he will answer for the safety of Afghanistan without our aid, is incomprehensible. While we are thus brought to a deadlock in Central Asia, we are also powerless, without a Turkish alliance, to attack the Russians in the Caucasus. Russia, no doubt, presumes on our embarrassments. Her diplomatists believe that the Amir is playing us false, and that Turkey will maintain a neutrality which would be exceedingly malevolent towards us. They have, therefore, persuaded themselves that we can do them no harm beyond blockading the Baltic and perhaps bombarding Vladivostock, their seaport in the Northern Pacific. The latter would be the most serious loss for them, and the clever move of the English Government in appropriating Port Hamilton as an island in the straits between Japan and Corea, through which alone Russian cruisers can pass to or from Vladivostock, has filled them with anxiety. Still such injuries as we could inflict would be remote, and could not affect the security of the Russian Empire ; while the Russians on the other hand exult in the belief that, if war broke out, they could seize Herat and Balkh without difficulty, and march large armies through Afghanistan down to the Indian frontier. If the feeling among the Afghans against English intervention even of a friendly character is so strong as Abdul Rahman represents it to be, the Russians are probably right in their calculation that they would find great support in Afghanistan if they announced that they were advancing not to take away Afghan independence, but merely to attack the hated English rulers of India. This is, I take it, the explanation of the uncompromising tone adopted by M. de Giers in his recent despatches. The Russians think our Government must give way. The *Times* of this morning hints that, after all, their forecast may be correct. If, it says, Russia persists in her refusal to disavow Komaroff, the result need not be war. Our Ambassador would be withdrawn from St. Petersburg, and the Russian Ambassador from London, but this "would not of necessity lead to a final rupture !" This would indeed be a lame and impotent conclusion to all our warlike preparations. Look at the position in which England is placed. The report of her own Commissioner on the "unfortunate incident" at Penjdeh leaves no doubt that the Russians deliberately made an unprovoked assault on the Afghans. Telegrams from St. Petersburg, too, make it clear that, according to the Russian general's own despatch, he acted under instructions in advancing on Penjdeh. Mr. Gladstone's agreement with M. de Giers stipulated that there should be no further movement of the Russian forces except under "extraordinary circumstances," and General Komaroff's instructions evidently were to provide those extraordinary circumstances. This he could easily do by continuing the irritating system of provocation maintained by the Russians, according to Sir Peter Lumsden, for two months. The English general praises the Afghans for the moderation and forbearance they had shown, and points out that they only shifted their positions before the battle of the 30th ult. because the "reconnaissances" of the Russian infantry and the "pleasure trips" of the Russian cavalry beyond Pul-i-Khisti had filled them with justifiable anxiety. Well, if England were to submit quietly to this gross insult, offered her in the face of the whole world, respect for her authority and confidence in her power could no longer be felt by any one in Central Asia. Her Commissioners have been hustled on one side, and the roads to Herat have been cleared by an arrogant enemy. She must, at any risk, show that no Power can treat her in this way with impunity. If our Government does not go to war now, we may roll up the map of the British Empire, for it will not be wanted again in our time. Mr. Gladstone, however, said significantly last night that the vote of credit is wanted on account of "the deplorable and unfortunate incident" on the Khusk, and we must therefore still credit him with the intention of using the money to good purpose.

Lord Northbrook is out of luck just now. Yesterday morning Lord Tennyson blew him up in the *Times*, while in the afternoon somebody unknown tried to blow him up with dynamite at the Admiralty. Both attempts, however, may be set down as failures, and his lordship, one is glad to hear, has as much confidence in himself as ever. The Poet Laureate's verses on "The fleet," written in anticipation of the new Russian war, are not worthy of the author of "Maud" and "The Charge of the Light Brigade," written in the war fever of thirty years ago. To vary Dryden's phrase, Tennyson has shown that to the poet there may come a time when passion inflames his soul without inspiring his wit. The promise that "the wild mob's million feet will kick Lord Northbrook "out of place" would be more exhilarating if it were not made dependent upon an "*If*." Lord Tennyson is careful to italicize the word, and surely there was never before so much virtue in an "if" A poet cannot afford to be trammelled by such prosaic limitations, or to give expression to his wrath in the conditional mood. The responsibility of his peerage must weigh on Lord Tennyson's mind. He makes statements now in a prudent and diplomatic manner, as if afraid of exposing himself to a damaging reply in debate. Lord Northbrook is denounced only *if* he has failed to understand that the Fleet is England's all in all, and has neglected to make it sufficient for its work. If, after all, it turns out that the Fleet is exceptionally efficient, then the poet is prepared to withdraw his denunciations and to apologize to the First Lord for having been so hasty. This, at least, is the impression made on one's mind by verses which would have been more in harmony with public feeling if they had been published last autumn, when everybody was furious about the state of the Navy. Now, to use Lord Tennyson's own words, they are "too late, too late." The Admiralty has, since the autumn, worked energetically and successfully to remedy defects and make up for lost time, and our squadrons in all parts of the world have been strongly reinforced. The Russians talk big about letting loose swarms of privateers to prey on our commerce, but how are these cruisers to keep the seas? Sir Edward Reed still maintains that we have not an ironclad fit to meet a foe, but Sir Edward's criticisms are tainted by a good deal of personal feeling. I must say I read with surprise Mr. Sutherland's speech in Tuesday's debate, in which he is said to have declared that it was disgraceful for the Admiralty to have to buy merchant steamers as auxiliaries. Is it not good economy to have these steamers constructed by private enterprise, so that they can be used in time of war, and to buy them when the necessity arises, instead of building them in the public dockyards and keeping them on hand during long years of peace. It is not as if England had to depend entirely on these fast cruisers, which will only supplement the regular squadrons. Our inveterate habit of self-depreciation has been so freely indulged in of late by naval critics that ordinary Englishmen, who give the Lords of the Admiralty credit for not being either fools or knaves, are perplexed what to think ; and Mr. W. Davies, M. P., who does not often say a humorous or sensible thing, made a remark the other day which was very much to the point when he said he should like our Fleet to have a little brush with an enemy, just to settle the vexed question whether it was worth anything or not.

Primrose Day has been more generally celebrated this year than on any previous anniversary of Lord Beaconsfield's death. It is a curious thing that this statesman's memory should be cherished with such affection. Evidently, his fascinating career took a strong hold of the popular imagination. Pitt, Peel, Palmerston, and other statesmen have their public monuments, and clubs are named after them ; but it is only Disraeli whose name has become an object of popular worship. Cynical observers, of course, say that the Primrose cult is kept up entirely by adroit Conservative management, and that the party would not care so much about their dead leader if they had any living leader worthy of their confidence ; but no impartial person can deny that the Primrose celebrations are spontaneous and enthusiastic displays of the instinctive reverence of the masses for a statesman whose name is identified with what now seems to be the lost cause of English patriotism. The best speech made on the anniversary was Lord Randolph Churchill's at St. James's Hall ; which was thoroughly appropriate to the occasion and has given general satisfaction. The eloquent passages relating to India show that Lord Randolph's tour has strengthened his judgment and enlarged the limits of his political horizon. Nothing could have been in better taste, or better expressed, than the just estimate he has formed of England's Imperial mission in the East, and of the necessity for resisting the advance of Russia. By the way, it is interesting to observe what an important part Lord Randolph's brother, the Duke of Marlborough, is now taking in the debates in the Upper House. The Duke gets the credit, with men who know him well, of being even cleverer than Lord Randolph, and that is saying a very great deal. He speaks out freely now as a representative of the Tory party, and made a very effective speech last night on the Egyptian policy of the Government.

The plot thickens. The news received this afternoon that the French Consul-General has broken off relations with the Khedive's Government and left Cairo proves that one's first impression as to the determination of France to give indirect help to Russia against England was correct. This hostile action, for it is nothing less, on the part of France will prevent the withdrawal of nearly the whole British force from Egypt. That was an ominous compliment paid by Renan to M. de Lesseps at the Academy yesterday when he said that the creator of the Suez Canal had brought not peace, but a sword in his hand, since all international conflicts would in future centre on the Isthmus of Suez. We shall have a tough fight for the dominion of the seas against France and Russia combined, unless we can play off Italy against France.

J. M. M.

TELEGRAMS.

THE KASSALA GARRISON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CAIRO, MAY 11.

News received here shows that the Kasala arrison is holding out against the rebels. The overnor refuses to submit, and is hopeful of elief.

The garrison numbers about five thousand.

They have suffered keenly from want of provisions, and, in the absence of other food, have been compelled to eat their donkeys.

PUNJAB NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDE .)

LAHORE, MAY 11.

The officers of the Punjab Frontier Force at present attached to the Transport Depôt to assist in the purchase of mules have been ordered to rejoin their regiments.

Foot-and-mouth disease has broken out amongst the siege train bullocks at Ferozepore.

Unseasonable weather continues throughout the Punjab. Heavy rain fell here all to-day. The thermometer stands at 72°.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LATEST FROM SUAKIM.

SUAKIM, MAY 10.

The heat here is daily increasing, and two hundred and seven men of the Indian Contingent are now in hospital.

Captain Muir goes home at once, sick.

Subadar Goordat Singh, of the 45th Sikhs, has been recommended for the Order of Merit for his bravery on the 22nd March.

The 9th Bengal Cavalry have 36 men and 66 horses sick.

RUSSIAN DIPLOMATIC AGENT FOR INDIA.

LONDON, MAY 11.

The *Daily News* publishes a telegram from St. Petersburg, stating that the Russian Government has appointed a Diplomatic Agent at Calcutta.

THE FORTIFICATION OF HERAT.

LONDON, MAY 10.

The *Daily News* publishes a telegram from Simla, stating that a British Commission is going to Herat to construct the fortifications there, the Amir having given his consent.

THE REBELLION IN CANADA.

OTTAWA, MAY 10.

Latest advices from the seat of war state that Riel has been defeated by the Dominion forces with heavy loss.

General Middleton has succeeded in relieving Prince Albert.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MAY 9.

The Bombay mails of the 24th ult. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY 9.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes arrived here from Bombay this morning.

ADEN, MAY 9.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

The Italian mail-steamer China left here for Bombay to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 9.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera		4 13-16d.
4 per cent.	Rupee Paper	74⅝
4½ ,,	,,	76⅜
3 ,,	Consols for account	98⅜
3½ ,,	Sterling Loan	99
4½ ,,	French Rentes	108
Bar Silver		49⅞

Arrivals.—Darwin and Empress.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY, NIGHT, May 10.

10 p.m.	81·6

MONDAY, May 11.

6 a.m.	80·5
10 a.m.	81·7
2 p.m.	85·6
4 p.m.	85·9

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN has been pleased to appoint Mr. Ernest Mason Satow, C. M. G., the British Agent and Consul-General at Bangkok, to be Her Majesty's Minister Resident and Consul-General in Siam.

IT is stated that the Indian Volunteers who are to compete at Wimbledon will leave for England by the end of the present month.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their branches on the last day of April, 1883, Rs. 13,17,13,000; 1884, Rs. 11,44,50,000; 1885, Rs. 10,50,27,000.

THE attention of the Government of India having been recently invited by the Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India to the subject of reports of falls of aerolites, local Governments and Administrations were consulted as to the expediency of reviving the existing orders in those Provinces in which they had to some extent fallen into desuetude, and of extending them to other provinces. The replies received being favourable to the proposal made by the Superintendent, the Government of India in a Resolution dated the 28th ult. direct that the orders reprinted as an appendix to this Resolution be considered of general application.

AN important innovation has been made in connection with the Lawrence Asylum for soldiers' orphans at Ootacamund. Last October the Government of Madras forwarded to the Government of India, with its own recommendation, a proposal made by the Committee of the Asylum to admit the orphan children of Volunteers into the Asylum. The Government of India has now sanctioned "the admission of the orphan children of Volunteers into the Asylum as proposed, on the condition that the children of British soldiers are in no way superseded or excluded by the concession."

THE first attempt to make an artesian well in the town of Madras has turned out a failure. The Government engaged the services of M. Cornet, who had been successful in boring several wells in Pondicherry, which is only about 100 miles from Madras. The Peoples' Park was selected as the best place in Madras for the construction of the well, but after boring down some 60 feet hard rock was come upon, and all hopes of obtaining water on that site have been abandoned. The Artesian wells at Vizianagram are, it is said, likely to prove a success, so Madras seems to be unfortunate in its situation.

SOME wonderful pigsticking has been witnessed in Bengal. It appears that on the 3rd inst. seven members of the Rungpur Tent Club met for a day's sport, when no fewer than thirteen boars were killed, six being disposed of before breakfast. Pigs, we are told, turned out so fast that many could not be followed for want of sufficient riders. On three occasions, whilst one boar was being ridden, a fresh one broke out of the grass, and without provocation, followed up and charged into the nearest rider. Most of the boars died hard, and there were some exceptionally fine ones amongst them. There was one particularly plucky rush made by a wounded boar on to the tusks of one of the beater elephants. One horse was badly wounded, and three others came down, throwing their riders, who had all narrow escapes of being cut up.

A VERY stringent order has been published by the Commander-in-Chief in India in consequence of the discovery of a series of extensive frauds, committed by a subordinate, in submitting indents for supplies much in excess of actual requirements. In investigating the case, it appeared that the responsible officers concerned performed the important duty of satisfying themselves as to the correctness of the indents in a most perfunctory manner before signing the required certificates. It was thus that the subordinate was enabled to carry out his scheme of cheating, and not only to defraud the State of a considerable sum of money, but also to deprive his comrades of a good portion of what they were entitled to receive. His Excellency, therefore, points out the necessity for such checks being established and maintained in transactions of the above nature as will ensure the impossibility of similar frauds being perpetrated, and especially the Commander-in-Chief desires it to be understood that commanding officers and others who sign certificates will be held directly responsible for their correctness.

OF suggested remedies for cholera there appears to be no end; but one of the most unlikely that any person would have thought of is beer. A case is known in India where a gentleman who was attacked by the disease at once began to drink claret and eat pickled cabbage, which he always declared cured him in a few hours. The beer cure is said to have been discovered by a Doctor Siebel of Chicago, who argues that cholera germs cannot thrive in the acid solution of beer, and also that the microscopic fungi produced by the beer would destroy the cholera bacilli. When unlimited potations of beer come to be recognised as the sovereign cure for cholera, we may expect to see an alarming and unacountable development of the "disease," with increased prevalence, perhaps, of liver derangements.

THE Ardoben Pass, which the Persians were said the other day to be fortifying, is the Ak Derbend Pass, on the road leading from Meshed to Sarraks. On some of our maps it is called the Derbend Pass, but Major Napier gives it the full name. Two roads lead from Sarraks to Meshed. One runs by the Ak Derbend Pass across the Mazderan hills, and is the most frequented on account of its comparative safety. The other runs along the Heri Rud and Kashat Rud.

A SOCIETY paper states that the command at Aldershot to which the Duke of Connaught was to have been appointed is to be kept open for him till July, in the hope that the course of affairs will permit of his returning to England.

AT Odessa on April 22 the aspect of affairs was considered so grave that several English commercial houses were closing all their business negotiations and connections, preparatory to leaving the place.

ACCORDING to current report, an attempt was recently made by a Russian agent to negotiate a private loan of two millions sterling in London with a syndicate of London bankers; but the application was refused by the syndicate, as well as by Messrs. Rothschild, who were also applied to by the agent. The war scare, *Truth* remarks, has brought so vivid a light to bear upon Russia's financial position, that the most unsophisticated must have come to the conclusion that bankruptcy is staring that country in the face. With the more peaceful outlook, and with the strenuous efforts of the Berlin gang to rig the market, Russian bonds will probably recover, but I hope that the British investor will give them a wide berth. Apart from the probability that the same scare will repeat itself at no distant period in a more acute form and with a more fatal issue, the financial aspect is in no way changed. There is, however, another side to the question. The price of Russian bonds, before the war scare, was a fictitious one, caused by the Berlin financiers bringing them up, with a view to some scheme of unification. Even when, therefore, the scare is entirely over, it is not likely that the price will be maintained at this high level.

THE following statement, showing the services to which the sum of £11,000,000 required for additional naval and military expenditure will probably be applicable, has been issued:—

1. Charges in the Soudan and Upper Egypt:

Navy—Transport, £500,000.

Army—Pay, &c., supplies and transport, railway construction, stores and clothing, buildings and water supply, miscellaneous, £4,000,000.

2. Naval and military preparations:

Navy—Pay and provisions, dockyard labour, naval store and coal, purchase and hire of vessels, torpedoes, and miscellaneous transport, £2,500,000.

Army—Pay for additional force, and purchase of horses, supplies and transport, stores, clothing, and buildings, miscellaneous, £4,000,000.

Total £11,000,000.

Truth claims the best possible authority for stating that the Queen has been made very unhappy by the crisis, and that Her Majesty's anxiety for peace is most keen and eager. "It would really be no exaggeration to describe the Queen as a member of the 'Peace at any Price' party. Her Majesty's sentiments will be shared by all her rational subjects who really understand the question, or who have any adequate appreciation of the state of things which a war between England and Russia would soon bring about. I repeat that the Queen has written to the German Emperor, and her interference has produced valuable results. Her Majesty has done well to range herself on the side of those who are resolved to keep the peace, unless it is manifestly necessary to break it for the honour and safety of the Empire; but luckily we are a long way off from any such situation, in spite of crack-brained alarmists and interested panic-mongers."

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs:—"I have reason to believe that Germany is preparing several new and great colonial surprises for the world. There is a great fancy here for Zanzibar; at all events, we are told that the relations between Germany and Zanzibar continue to be in a state of considerable tension. The corvette Gneisenau recently landed troops and burned the town of Looma, whose inhabitants had plundered a German merchant steamer. Private information has reached me that the German flag has been hoisted on one or two points of the East Coast of Africa. Advices from Zanzibar state that the German flag has not been hoisted, but only shown on the Somali coast."

ADVICES from Ottawa state that Riel's followers are deserting him. In a manifesto reciting the wrongs of the half-breeds, Riel states that he did not fire the first shot, that he is being hunted to death, and that as death at the hands of the public executioner or in battle must be his fate, he must die fighting.

ISMAIL PASHA has purchased one of the largest palaces in Florence, with its extensive grounds, for £70,000. He is going to expend a considerable sum in altering and improving the palace and its surroundings, as he intends to take his harem to Florence, and proposes to live there in future during the greater portion of each year.

ACCORDING to *Truth* the Grand Duke of Hesse having finally got rid of Madame de Kalomine, is about to become engaged to the Princess Hilda Charlotte of Anhalt-Dessau, the daughter of the late Duke Leopold Frederick of Anhalt-Dessau, and the youngest sister of Princess Frederick Charles of Prussia. The lady, who is in her forty-sixth year, possesses a considerable fortune, and is said to be a clever and accomplished woman. It is expected that if the Grand Duke's wooing prospers, the betrothal will be formally announced during the Queen's visit to Darmstadt. It was during Her Majesty's last stay at Darmstadt that the Grand Duke suddenly married Madame de Kalomine at two hours' notice; but his nuptial bliss did not last long, for he was given the option of at once sending the lady about her business or bidding a final farewell to the Queen, who, had he chosen the latter alternative, would have started for England bag and baggage that very night. The Grand Duke managed to pacify his Royal mother-in-law, but the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany went away next day, and the Hohenzollern family have since been implacable towards him. It may be hoped that on this occasion he will not omit the indispensable formality of obsequiously requesting the Emperor's permission to change his condition.

DR. NULTY, Roman Catholic Bishop of Meath, has issued a pastoral which is described as being "one of the most extraordinary documents ever issued by a Roman Catholic Bishop, conveying as it evidently does a warning to the Pope that his interference against the Irish Nationalists might not improbably entail the falling away of Ireland from allegiance to the Holy See." Dr. Nulty says:—

The lessons taught by the experience of several years plainly show that, in the present excited and suspicious state of public feeling, grave and dangerous complications and misunderstandings might at any moment crop up between the Irish nation and the Holy See; and no one could calculate or fix a limit to the deplorable consequences that might result from them. In the excitement inseparable from such controversies it would be easy to persuade a jealous and credulous race like ours that the Pope had acted on erroneous prejudices or one-sided information. Considering how desperately bent the nation always seems to be to secure all the social and political ameliorations of its condition that are within its grasp, a fatal misconception of this kind would be quite enough to drive it into an attitude of dogged and sullen disobedience. The consequence that might then follow God only knows. It is a very awful fact that great Catholic nations like France, England, and Scotland have practically apostatized from the faith. That fact is surrounded with very salutary, as well as with very unpleasant, warnings. I do not believe that the Irish nation will ever follow their fatal example; but I do believe it would be nothing short of criminal rashness to expose it to the danger or temptation of danger. I can find no evidence of a divine promise made to any nation any more than to our own guaranteeing to it the indefensibility of its faith in all circumstances. Neither can I see any solid ground for believing in a special exceptional Providence which would save Irish multitudes any more than Irish individuals from renouncing their allegiance to the Church in a paroxysm of passion, either in retaliation for some imaginable interference with their political freedom, or to avenge an insult or an affront which they had rashly assumed had been offered to them by the Holy See.

THE POET LAUREATE ON "THE FLEET."

THE following lines by Lord Tennyson on the reported insufficiency of the fleet appears in the *Times*:—

You—you—*if* you have fail'd to understand—
The Fleet of England is her all in all—
On you will come the curse of all the land,
If that Old England fall,
Which Nelson left so great—

This isle, the mightiest naval power on earth,
This one small isle, the lord of every sea—
Poor England, what would all these votes be worth,
And what avail thine ancient fame of "Free,"
Wert thou a fallen State?

You—you—who had the ordering of her Fleet,
If you have only compass'd her disgrace,
When all men starve, the wild mob's million feet
Will kick you from your place—
But then—too late, too late.

TENNYSON.

ARRIVAL OF THE SICK AND WOUNDED FROM SUAKIM.

ANOTHER batch of the sick and wounded from Suakim, consisting of seventy followers and fighting men, belonging to various native regiments, arrived here on Sunday from Suakim by the hired transport Nevasa and landed at the Sassoon Dock. Out of this number, twenty-nine men who were considered well enough to be able to bear the fatigue of a railway journey, were sent on to Poona; the rest, consisting of twenty-two fighting men and nineteen followers, having been lodged in the military hospital in Marine Lines. Out of the fighting men who are in the hospital, five are suffering from sword and gunshot wounds, eleven from dysentery, and the rest from other diseases. None of the followers have received wounds, the disease most prevalent among them, as indeed among the greater portion of the sick coming here from the scorching desert, is dysentery. The sea voyage and change of climate appear to have done most of them good. The sea breeze which they are now enjoying must be all the more refreshing to the patients, who speak of the climate of the Soudan as being far more deadly than war itself. The hospital has received up to this 145 patients in all, most of whom are progressing favourably under the treatment of Surgeon-Major Ogilvie. There have been up to the present moment three fatal cases, while nineteen fighting-men and twelve followers have been discharged from the hospital on their recovery.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY VOLUNTEER CORPS.

THE shooting for the Presidency Medal by the undermentioned eight members of this corps took place on Saturday last at the Bandora range, with the following results:—

	200 yds.	300 yds.	800 yds.	Grand total pts.
Lance Serjt. J. H. Wardall	16	18	15	49
Color Serjt. C. Parker	16	15	14	45
Volunteer T. Critchell	15	16	14	45
Corporal M. E. urham	19	13	9	41
Serjeant K. G. Birch	15	12	10	37
Corporal R. D'Cruz	14	15	6	35
Serjeant C. Merroney	14	8	7	29
Corporal J. Smith	7	6	6	19

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, May 10.—Except in the Nerbudda Valley the barometer is falling again in all parts of India. The easterly winds lately prevailing in the N.-W. Provinces and the Punjab have given way to calms or westerly winds, and the weather is clearing up. The temperature is rising again, except in the Central Provinces. On the east coast the winds are westerly, and in the Deccan somewhat northerly. Rainfall to-day:—Jubbulpore, over 3 inches; Simla, 1 inch; Quetta and Cochin, over ½ inch. Yesterday:—Murree, over 2 inches, and Silchar ½ inch.

SURGEONS FOR PRIVATELY ENDOWED HOSPITALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If the Municipality have nothing more to fear than the "eye of the medical press," as represented by the bull's-eye of "Medical Journalist" himself, who says it is "earnestly trusted" (he means recommended?) that the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, although paid for by the Municipality, remain a centralised Government institution, then the Municipality, I believe, need not trouble overmuch. It is conceivable that a native surgeon or an English private practitioner should feel disposed to show the independence of his functions by coming and going to his work according to his own particular notions and convenience, though always with due efficiency and zeal, and not in accordance with the views, perhaps, of the senior Government surgeon. Native physicians are not afraid of the midday sun and midday visits; but it is certain that if appointed by election they would have, as elsewhere, to bear a very different eye from that of "Medical Journalist," viz., the eye of the Municipality or governors or donors, as represented by the board of directors. In no other country that we know of is a privately endowed civil hospital looked upon as the property of paid Government servants. The idea is most un-English. Election by the governors or board of directors of native or English or foreign doctors is the only and universal plan. (Half the oculists of the London hospitals are German, diseases of the eye being so prevalent in Germany that they are "well up" in them.) It is the only just one, and the only one by which the donors can look after the interest of their own charity.

Again, how are native physicians and surgeons—some of them, as the late Professor Mackenzie used often to repeat, the best operators and physicians in Bombay—licentiates of a college and university whose examinations are exceptionally searching—how are such men to found the large and very necessary native medical profession of the future, if they are to be excluded from hospital appointments? It is too monstrous an exclusion of native and other private practitioners generally, even to escape the eye of "Medical Journalist" himself, if he will only steady it, or use Abbé's condenser and a good

COMPOUND LENS.

ACCOMMODATION IN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You will, by giving publicity to the following question, do the majority of telegraph employés a great favour. The question is, whether it is equitable for the head of a division who removes his office from headquarters to a mofussil station for his own convenience and pleasure to have preference over a subordinate telegraph employé to dwelling accommodation that may be available at the mofussil telegraph station to which the temporary removal is made, the former using the accommodation simply as an office, and thus depriving the latter of a dwelling-place? The subordinate is made to vacate for the time being, and may reoccupy the quarters when his superior returns with his office bag and baggage to headquarters. It is evident, then, that if this system or practice is allowed to obtain the employé must year after year, be put to much expense and inconvenience. Surely, the Director, General does not intend this state of affairs to exist, and something ought, therefore, to be done to prevent its recurrence.

PHYSIC.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 3, Farringdon Road, London.

THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall feel obliged if you will publish the following correspondence between Dr. Maconachie and myself.—I am, &c.,

May 11. R. N. KHORY.

Sir,—Will you oblige me by correcting your statement made in to-day's *Gazette* that the chief medical officer that (*sic*) "recommended Government when on leave on two different occasions to intrust the sole charge of the ophthalmic institution to this honorary surgeon?" The statement is ridiculous. The only leave I have had during the last 2½ years being station leave for a few days at a time, which is given by the Surgeon-General without reference to Government. On both occasions I sent in Surgeon Major Waters's name as my *locum tenens*. No honorary surgeon could have his name sent in to act in my appointment, it being impossible according to the regulations, which lay down that a commissioned officer shall always act in the absence of one. Secondly, in November last the Government of Bombay did not ask for a report from me about anybody. Your other statements are as wide of the mark.—Yours, &c.,

G. P. MACONCHIE.

Dr. R. N. KHORY.
Malabar Hill, May 6.

Dear Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 8th inst. asking me to correct the statement made by me in my letter to the *Gazette* of the 6th inst. about your having recommended to Government to entrust the sole charge of the C. J. to Dr. P. in your absence, allow me to explain that my information was, and I have no reason to doubt its accuracy, that you yourself requested Dr. P. not only to act as your *locum tenens* during your absence on leave, but also to perform operations if he thought it necessary to do so.

Naturally enough Dr. P., as well as others, concluded that you must have asked for, and received, sanction either from Government or the Surgeon-General to his so acting. I gladly avail myself, however, of this opportunity of correcting my statement on your own authority, though the fact remains that your first report about Dr. P. was highly commendatory, and that you did not think fit to change your opinion until the agitation about the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital had been set on foot.

As regards my statement that in November last Government asked for a report as to how the scheme of honorary assistant surgeons had worked, I have Dr. P.'s own authority for saying that it was you yourself who told him that you had been asked to make a report and would report unfavourably about him. Whether you were asked for a report by the Government of Bombay or by the Surgeon-General at their instance, is a very minor question, not affecting in the least the truth of my statement.

The concluding remark of your letter, that my other statements are also wide of the mark is too vague and indefinite to need or deserve any reply.

You are quite at liberty to make any use of this letter you think proper.—Yours faithfully,

R. N. KHORY.

DR. MACONACHIE.

My dear Dr. Prabhakar,—Dr. M. has written to me last night touching the statement made by me in the *Gazette* of the 6th instant. He tells me that the statement that he recommended Government when on leave, on two different occasions, to entrust to you the sole charge of the Ophthalmic Institution is ridiculous.

Will you oblige me by letting me know as to whether or not Dr. M., when on leave on two different occasions, entrusted the sole charge of the hospital to you, and in what manner? Did Surgeon Major Waters assist you in the discharge of your duties during Dr. M's absence on leave?

Do you recollect that in November last year Dr. M. told you that he was asked for a report about you by the Government of Bombay?

R. N. KHORY.

My dear Dr. Khory,—In reply to your note of to-day's date I have to say that Dr. Maconachie was sick with gout for one month since the 4th May, 1883, and he never attended the C. J. Ophthalmic Hospital during that period. I did work for him in the hospital, and was not assisted by Surgeon Major Waters. On the 4th of June, 1883, he went to Khandalla on ten days' leave, and wrote to me a note to take the sole charge of the hospital till his return. In October last he again went on ten days' leave. This time I received verbal instructions from him to take the sole charge of the hospital, and I did so.

Dr. Maconachie told me on the 3rd of November last that he received a letter from the Surgeon-General asking for a report about me.—Yours very sincerely.

G. B. PRABHAKAR.

Bombay, May 7.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

The following Resolution of the Supreme Government, in the Department of Finance and Commerce, dated Simla, the 29th April, has been sent to all Local Governments:—

The expenditure which the Government of India has found it necessary to sanction on military preparations, is likely to impose so severe a strain on the finances, that the adoption of special measures for the reduction of expenditure of all kinds, and for the prompt realisation of the public revenue, cannot with safety be delayed longer.

The Government of India is at present considering what reductions can be made in ordinary Imperial expenditure, as well as in Capital outlay on work of public utility, and special orders will shortly be issued on the subject.

It is, however, of immediate importance that the various Local Governments and Administrations should also consider what measures may now be feasible for suspending all optional expenditure, including both Provincial expenditure and Imperial expenditure directly administered by Local Governments. It would also be a considerable assistance to the Government if it were found possible to postpone for a time expenditure from Local Funds, the balances of which are kept in the Public Treasury. The Government of India does not, however, desire that there should be any undue interference with the legitimate authority of Local Bodies over funds appropriated by the legislation for specific purposes.

It is necessary that all proposals for increases of salaries or of establishments, or for additional expenditure of any kind, should be narrowly scrutinized at the present moment. The Governor-General in Council is not prepared to say that no additional expenditure of any kind should be proposed or sanctioned; but it is obvious that at a time when reductions are being enforced, proposals for additional expenditure can only be justified by very special causes.

The largest retrenchments at a time of pressure can usually be attained by a restriction of the expenditure on Public Works. Without wishing to impose any sudden check on the progress of Public Works which would be calculated to cause serious permanent loss, His Excellency in Council must, in the present position of the finances, press on the attention of local authorities the necessity of taking into their immediate consideration material reductions in their Public Works expenditure.

It is with regret that the Government of India has found itself compelled to call on Local Governments to restrict expenditure from the funds which have been placed at their disposal for carrying on and improving the administration of the country, but the present state of the cash balance and the prospects of expenditure in ensuing months leave no option in the matter, and the Governor-General in Council is satisfied that he can count on the cordial and loyal co-operation of all Local Governments and Administrations.

The Government of India will be glad to receive a report, not later than 10th June, from each Local Government or Administration, stating what reductions, immediate and prospective, have been found possible in each case.

If peace should be maintained, the Government of India will take the earliest opportunity of removing the restriction on Provincial and Local expenditure; but if, unhappily, war should break out, further and more stringent measures must be taken hereafter for improving the balances and revenues at the disposal of the Government of India.

BENGAL.

THE CALCUTTA RACE PROSPECTUS.—The prospectus of the Calcutta Races for 1885-86 has just been published; and as was the case last season, there will be two meetings: four days in the first, and two days in the second. The first day's racing at the first meeting has been fixed for Wednesday, the 23rd December, and the date of the second day of the second meeting, which commences on the 23rd of January, has not yet been fixed. There will be twenty-one races during the first meeting for all horses, maidens, arabs, country-breds, hurdle-races, and ponies, the added money, amounting to upwards of Rs. 25,000, exclusive of cups worth nearly Rs. 5,000 more. Then races are allotted to the second meeting, for which Rs. 11,000 added money is given, and the Trades' Cup, valued at Rs. 750. These conditions promise well for racing in Calcutta.—*Englishman.*

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr J R Hallett, B C S
Mr J Deas, B C S
Mr J K Wright, B C S
Mr H G Cooke, B C S
Mr C J Powlett, B C S
Mr B G Gerdt, B C S
Mr J M Macpherson, B U C S
Mr J Wilson, B U C S
Mr J W Oliver, B U C S
Mr W Stevens, B U C S
Col H C Smith, B S C
Col W C S Clarke, B S C
Lt-Gen T N Harward, B R A
Lt-Col R F Lowis, B R A
Maj A K Abbott, B S C
Capt E B J Vaughan, B S C
Lieut A R Browning, B S C
Lieut A C Batten, B S C
Lieut E W St G Welchman, B S C
Lieut L T Cole, B R A
Lieut D Huskinson, B R E
Lieut A H Randolph, B R E
Surg-Major W R Hooper, B M S
Sub-Con G G Mackenzie, B
Sub-Con George Cooper, B
Mr S Russell, M C S
Major A Clarke-Kennedy, M S C
Capt F G Preston, M S C
Lieut F B Deane, M S C
Major R P Pennefather, M R E
Lieut C R Phillipps, Bo S C
Con Alfred Sincock, Bo C

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr R D Alexander, Ben C S, 6 mo
Mr W J B Mackenzie, B U C S, 6 mo
Surg F C Reeves, M U C S, 3 mo
Mr C B Pritchard, Bo C S, 6 mo
Sub-Con A Lawson, Bo C S, 4 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr R Sadler, B U C S
Capt R T Hawkes, B S C

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL ON THE MENACE TO INDIA.

LORD Randolph Churchill (who was received with prolonged cheering) proposed the toast of the evening—"The Primrose League"—I would not willingly say one word, and I do not believe there is anybody in this hall who would willingly say one word, which, however indirectly, could injure the chances of the preservation of peace or precipitate the chances of war; but there is a word which I think must be said, for there are certain organs in this country and groups of politicians, well meaning, I have no doubt, but very eccentric (laughter), who are putting forward certain views and considerations which, if not strenuously answered and refuted, might dangerously mislead the public. My lords and gentlemen, your task of governing India, which you have been carrying on now for more than a hundred years, is a task of great difficulty and danger, the difficulties and dangers of which do not diminish as time goes on. Your rule in India is, as it were, a sheet of oil spread out over the surface of, and keeping calm and quiet and unruffled by storms, an immense and profound ocean of humanity; and it is your task, your most difficult business to give peace, individual security, and general prosperity to the 250 millions of people who are affected by those powerful forces, to bind them and to weld them by the influence of your knowledge, your law, and your higher civilization in process of time into one great, united people, and to offer to all the nations of the West the advantages of tranquillity and progress in the East. (Cheers.) That is your task for India. That is your *raison d'etre* in India. That is your title to India. And I say that a task so difficult, so enormous, and yet so beneficent ought to command the sympathy and friendly assent of very European Power. (Cheers.) For undoubtedly it is in their interest as well as in yours that the task should be successfully accomplished. Well, to a great extent that sympathy and friendly assent has been secured; but there is one European Power—the Russian Empire—which for many years has been making the progress of stable government in India not only difficult but almost impossible. (Hear, hear.) That sometimes stealthy, sometimes open, always gradual, always sure advance of the countless hosts of Russia upon the North-West frontier of India now resembling the gliding of a serpent, and at another time resembling the bounding of a tiger, hopelessly prevents and prohibits your government in India from acquiring any real stability or striking its roots deep among the native people. The eyes of the natives are continually directed toward the North-West. The political discussions of the natives—and they have many political discussions nowadays—always turn upon the Russian advance. Every political project or view which they are inclined to take up and put forward is always coloured and qualified by the Russian advance. They know that from that quarter has come every conquest of India but one; they see in that quarter mighty armies moving, and I tell you, gentlemen, that unless that most insidious and malignant movement of Russian armies is permanently arrested (prolonged cheering) it is foolish and futile to hope for any real political or social progress in India under British rule. It is idle and hopeless to be putting forward schemes for securing the loyal and hearty co-operation of the natives in your Indian polity—schemes for local self-government, schemes for equalizing and lightening the financial burdens which weigh heavily on the people, so that you may convince them of the benefit of your rule, schemes for the development of the great resources of India by public works—all these schemes are doomed to be blighted and disappointed and rendered incapable of fruition as long as these most mischievous military movements are agitating the native mind. That is the question between England and Russia. We have been very patient, we have been apparently very unobservant very long-suffering, and very phlegmatic; but the question has now come before us in a very acute form, and its solution cannot be avoided or escaped. It is not, in my mind, a question of Penjdeh, or Herat, or any other quarter of the world, on which certain people are fixing now a ludicrously microscopic amount of attention. That is not the question. The question is this—Will you permit or will you once for all put a stop to, and finally suppress, the constant and carefully prepared series of irritations, menaces, and alarms (cheers) which as long as it continues cripples and paralyzes all your efforts to direct definitely the destinies of Hindostan. (Cheers.) My lords and gentlemen, you hear a great deal and we read a great deal now about the loyalty of the people and Princes of India. Yes, I believe they are loyal to you now; indeed, if they were not so we should probably not be there; but we must not imagine that the loyalty of an Indian Prince or people is of the same quality as our own loyalty towards the British Crown. Their loyalty is strictly conditional, and rightly so; you have pledged yourselves to protect them, not only from internal conflict, but from foreign aggression, and you have deprived them of all means of effectually defending themselves. So long as your ability and desire faithfully to fulfil your pledges is obvious and indubitable so long will the loyalty of India last; but the moment that the marvellously acute perception of the Oriental mind even so much as suspects that you are doubtful of your power and your right, and that you hesitate to assert that power and those rights, no matter at what risk and cost, that loyalty, gentlemen, becomes a thing of the past never to be revived. (Cheers.) Therefore, my lords and gentlemen, this is the situation. If the result of the present dispute with Russia should demonstrate any failure on our part to determine once for all the hostile designs of that empire, I do not say that you will lose India to-morrow; but of this I am as certain as that I am standing here—that your rule in India will have received a mortal blow; that all hopes of political and social progress there will have for ever vanished that the deadly decrepitude which fell upon the old Indian and Mogul Empires will fall upon you and your empire; and that the annihilation of your power will be but a question of time. I hope, my lords and gentlemen, that I have not wearied you on a subject of immeasurable public urgency. I will not further detain you but will conclude first of all by thanking you for your kind indulgence and then by asking you to bear in mind the general services which you are pledged, each of you, individually and collectively, to render to the Tory party, and the special services which I believe you have it in your power at this moment to render to your country, and I call upon you to drink with all the enthusiasm which it deserves the toast of "The Primrose League," (Prolonged cheering.)

LORD RIPON ON INDIA, ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

ON April 21 Alderman Sir H. E. Knight presided at the house dinner of the City Liberal Club, Walbrook. Among the guests were Lord Ripon, Lieut.-General Sir H. Havelock-Allan, V.C., C.B., the Right Hon. J. B. Balfour, M.P. (Lord Advocate), Mr. J. Holms, M.P., Sir Thomas Chambers, Q.C., M.P., Mr. Horace Davey, Q.C., M.P., Mr. Eugene Collins, M.P., Dr. Farquharson, M.P., Mr. C. Cameron, M.P., Mr. Causton, M.P., Mr. George Palmer, M.P., and many other influential gentlemen.

The usual loyal and patriotic toasts having been drunk, Lieut.-General Sir H. Havelock-Allan responding for the Army, Navy, and Reserve Forces, the chairman proposed Her Majesty's Government, for which the Right Hon. J. B. Balfour replied. Mr. R. A. M'Lean proposed the Houses of Parliament, for which Mr. John Holms, M.P., responded. The chairman afterwards proposed "Our Indian Empire."

The Marquis of Ripon, who was received with loud and long-continued cheers, assured them that he was very proud to be called upon to return thanks upon such an occasion as the present for our Indian Empire. The chairman had briefly sketched the story of the rise of that Empire, and had brought it down to them from the days of its small beginnings to a period when the great task of the English Government in India would be to develop the material resources of the country, to advance its progress in all directions, and yet more to educate its people. (Cheers.) That had been the task intrusted to him by his right hon. friend and honoured leader, Mr. Gladstone, in 1880. He trusted he was not wrong in thinking that they had not proposed the toast solely in consequence of the accidental circumstance that he had the honour to be among them. He trusted rather that he might see in it a proof of the growing interest of the people of England in all that concerned the greatest dependency of the English Crown. (Cheers.) It was not unnatural that their thoughts should be turned to India at the present moment. The thoughts of every man in this land were filled with deep anxiety in the events which were taking place on the north-west frontier of Afghanistan and the circumstances which were arising out of those events; and when they knew that that very night Parliament had been asked to vote no less than £11,000,000—more than half of which was to be devoted to purposes which for the moment he might describe as unconnected with Egypt—(laughter)—they must indeed feel the gravity of the existing situation. (Hear, hear.) But he would not abandon the hope that the difficulties which had arisen between this country and the Government of Russia might be brought to a peaceful solution. In view of the evils which a war between England and Russia would cause, he desired with all his heart that a peaceful solution of the difficulties might be found, provided only that it were a solution which was consistent with the honour of the engagements of the Crown. (Loud cheers.) But if that hope should be realised and if we should be delivered before long from the dark shadow which lay for the moment athwart our hopes, there would yet be in the circumstances of India ample reason why the people of this country should give to her affairs and the condition of her people a closer attention than they had been accustomed to give. (Cheers.) During the time he was at the head of the Government of India he had felt that he was in the first place bound to carry out the noble policy which had been laid down for his guidance by the Crown and by Parliament. He had known—he had alway felt—that the time was not far distant when a close approximation of the British frontiers with the frontiers of one of the great military nations of the world would be accomplished; and he had felt it to be his duty to look forward to that period and to endeavour to strengthen the feelings of attachment between Her Majesty's subjects in India and our beloved Sovereign. (Cheers.) They had seen what had happened in that country within the last few weeks, and the manifestations of loyalty which had burst forth, as it were, from the hearts of princes and people alike. It might, perhaps, be of interest to them if he placed before them the latest testimony in his possession on that subject. He had received on the previous evening a letter from his distinguished friend the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, Sir Charles Aitchison, a man of great ability, and from whom they need have no fear of exaggeration. The letter was a private communication, but he thought the reading of an extract from it might be excused in existing circumstances. Sir Charles said:—"Anyhow, if she (that was Russia) reckons on disloyalty in this part of India she is sadly mistaken. Her threatened advance has called forth spontaneous outbursts of loyalty and offers of service from prince, and gentleman, and peasant, for which, loyal to the core as I know the Punjab to be I was hardly prepared. (Cheers.) Within the last fortnight I have had offers of service from Sikhs and Mahomedans, especially Sikhs. Patiala, Bhahwalpur, and all the chiefs of note have placed their treasuries and their contingents at our disposal. Many retired officers, covered with medals won in our wars, have come to see me, and too old to serve in person, have put their swords at my feet and offered their sons in their stead. (Cheers.) With native gentlemen there is the same spirit. The country is thoroughly loyal." Well, if this cloud should pass away, and the danger of war should be removed from us, our duties to these people would remain the same—("hear, hear, and cheers)—and our obligations ought not to be forgotten by those who were entrusted with our administration in India. No doubt, when quiet times returned, the question of the defences of that country and of our military organisation there would be likely to occupy largely the attention of the Government and the country. He could assure them that our military organisation needed improving and that a great deal might be done in that matter without the expenditure of an extra rupee, and even with no inconsiderable economies. He trusted that all who had to consider the subject would keep steadily in mind that the military organisation of India in 1885 ought to be based on the circumstances of the country at that time. If it should be thought necessary to increase military expenditure in India, he trusted that whatever was done would be done in a way least calculated to place unnecessary burdens on the people of that country. He believed that in this matter economy and efficiency might go hand in hand. He entirely agreed with the chairman in thinking it a great and urgent duty to complete much more than had yet been done of the railway system in India, as in his judgment there was no more efficient means of guarding against grievous famines. His lordship, in conclusion urged the necessity for the closest union among the ranks of the Liberal party, in view of the important electoral contest which was about to be entered upon. The new representative system would, he believed, bring within the scope of practical politics a wider range of questions than we had hitherto been accustomed to feel; but he was not alarmed at that prospect. He rejoiced when he looked around at the many reforms which yet remained to be accomplished. (Cheers.)

Mr. Clarence Smith afterwards proposed "The Colonies," for which Mr. R. Murray-Smith (Agent-General for Victoria), Mr. James F. Garrick, Q. C. (Agent-General for Queensland), and Mr. H. C. Beeton (Agent-General for British Columbia) replied. Dr. Farquharson, M. P., replied for the toast of "The Visitors," and the health of the chairman was afterwards drunk on the invitation of Lord Ripon.

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.

HORSE AND FIELD ARTILLERY IN INDIA.

LORD A. PERCY asked the Secretary of State for War on April 17 whether the Horse or Field Artillery in India were armed with 9-pounder muzzle-loading guns of 6 cwt. and 8 cwt. respectively; whether the batteries in England were not armed with 13-pounder breech-loading guns; and whether any steps were being taken to arm the Indian batteries with the more perfect weapon.

The Marquess of Hartington.—The batteries of Horse and Field Artillery are armed as stated in the question. Some of the Horse Artillery batteries at home are armed with 13 pounder muzzle-loading guns, and the remainder with 9-pounder muzzle-loading guns; but none with breech-loading guns. No application on the subject has been received from the Government of India.

INDIAN CAMP FOLLOWERS.

On the 20th Sir G Campbell asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether the Secretary of State or the Government of India had any communication with the Brigadier-General of the Indian army at Souakim and the Transport officers regarding the treatment of the Indian camp followers attached to the expedition, the losses sustained by them, and the circumstances under which they were surprised and cut up; or, if not, whether the Secretary of State would procure reports on the subject from the Indian officers. The hon. baronet also asked the Secretary of State for War whether he had yet received any reports of the losses sustained by the Indian and native camp followers attached to the Souakim expedition, especially on Sunday, March 22, and full explanations of the causes which led to the surprise of that date; and whether there would be an inquiry into the conduct and management of Generals Graham and M'Neill, and full opportunity for hearing any complaints regarding the management which led to great losses and sufferings among the camp followers.

The Marquess of Hartington.—In reply to the question addressed to my hon. friend the Under-Secretary of State for India, I may say that it would be a most unusual course to call upon a brigadier-general for any such report as that suggested by the hon. member. The commander of the expedition is responsible for all such matters. I have no reason to suppose that the treatment of these camp followers was not what it should have been. Their losses were 43 killed, 120 missing, and 19 wounded. As to the second question which the hon. member has addressed to me, I have referred Sir Gerald Graham's despatches giving an account of the operations in question to Lord Wolseley, who is in chief command of all the forces in Egypt and the Soudan, for his opinion whether proper dispositions of the troops were made, and whether due caution was exercised.

THE RAILWAY TO SARAKHS.

On April 21, Baron H. de Worms asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether it was the fact, as stated by the special correspondent of the *Daily News* at Krasnovodsk, that the Military Attaché of the British Embassy at St. Petersburg had been refused permission to visit the railway which was now being made from Krasnovodsk to Sarakhs; and whether any confirmation had been received from her Majesty's Minister at Teheran of the following statement made by the same correspondent as to the Russo-Persian frontier:—"The Russian advance into Turkestan necessitated a more exact delimitation of the Persian frontier from the Caspian to Sarakhs. This work was gone over a year or two ago, and was supposed to have been definitely settled. The boundary was laid down, but now the Russians are taking it upon themselves to determine what had been determined and to settle where the boundary had been fixed. I understand that one subject of dispute is connected with the Attrek River, near its junction with the Caspian. About forty miles from its mouth this stream splits in two, and these branches flow separately into the bay of Hasan Kuli. The Attrek was settled to be the boundary between Persian and Russian soil; but whether the Commissioners forgot to define which branch of that river was to be the frontier or not I cannot say. Russia now claims the southern fork, and Persia claims the northern. The Russians, I am informed, have taken a very effective means of settling the question: they have constructed, or are constructing, a dam where the northern branch separates, and thus it will cease to exist. The southern branch will thus become the river Attrek, and that has been defined as the frontier."

Lord E. Fitzmaurice.—Her Majesty's Government are not aware that the Military Attaché at St. Petersburg has been refused permission to visit the railway in question. The Russo-Persian frontier as far as Lutfabad is defined in the treaty of Dec. 9-21, 1881. ("Asia," No. 1, 1882, p. 8.) The appointment of Commissioners to mark out the frontier was delayed for a long time, as the Russian Commissioner did not reach Teheran until July, 1883. The position of Hossan Kuli was one of the first questions to be decided by the commission. Details on this subject will be found in "Asia," No. 1, 1884, p. 89. It is the case that the Attrek enters the Caspian by two channels. No information has reached her Majesty's Government as to the construction of the dam referred to, though rumours on the subject existed some years ago. The question of Hassan Kuli has not, so far as they are aware, been settled yet, as the commission proceeded to the eastern instead of the western end of the frontier.

THE ITALIANS AT MASSOWAH.

On 20th Lord Stanley of Alderley asked Her Majesty's Government whether it was true that Arab prisoners had been handed over for custody to the Italians at Massowah, and, if so, by what right, under the law of nations, the Italian forces could be asked to become gaolers of these prisoners. He also asked a question with regard to forced labour on the railway near Wady Halfa.

Earl Granville was understood to say that he was unable to give any answer to the first part of the question of the noble lord, as Her Majesty's Government had no communication on the subject. As to the second part of the question, the information of the Government appeared to be contrary to that of the noble lord, because, so far from the railway being laid by forced labour, it was being constructed by paid *employés*.

SIR P. LUMSDEN'S MISSION.

Mr. Labouchere asked the Under-Secretary of State for India on April 23 whether the statement in the *Weekly Despatch* that the following quantity of spirituous liquors accompanied Sir Peter Lumsden's mission:—300 dozen of champagne, 150 dozen of claret, 100 dozen of other wines, 100 dozen of brandy, 150 dozen of whisky, and 400 dozen of beer was correct; and, if so, whether these spirituous liquors were intended for the consumption of Sir Peter Lumsden and his staff, or to be consumed by Afghans and Turcomans; and whether Sir Peter Lumsden was receiving, in addition to his pay and allowances as a general, a salary at the rate of £50,000 per annum, as stated in the *Weekly Despatch*.

Mr. Cross.—The pay and allowances of Sir P. Lumsden during his mission, including his pay and allowances as Major-general in the Army, are £3,112 10s. a year, besides which he continues to draw £1,200 a year as member of the India Council. The other officers of the mission received an addition of one-fifth to their Indian pay and allowances. The total cost of the mission entered in the revised estimates for 1884-5 is £120,000. In the Budget for 1885-6 further provision is made for £61,000. With regard to the extracts from the *Weekly Despatch*, quoted by my hon. friend the member for Northampton, the only information on the subject that we have is that there was to be sent from India for the use of the mission 15 dozen of champagne and six dozen of brandy. (Laughter.)

THE QUETTA RAILWAY.

Mr. Stanhope asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether, having regard to the fact that all the money expended up to 1880 upon the construction of the Quetta railway had been charged to the account of the war in Afghanistan, he could now state under what head of account the expenditure now being incurred for the completion of the railway would be charged.

Mr. Onslow asked whether the hon. gentleman could state the present contract per mile of this railway, and the price per mile before the railway was broken up in 1880.

Mr. J. K. Cross.—There was no contract previously for the railway, and there is none now. The hon gentleman speaks of "all the money expended up to 1880 on the construction of the Quetta railway's as having been "charged to the account of the war in Afghanistan." I may point out that this may lead to some misapprehension. The total amount spent to the end of 1880-81 on proposed lines from the Indus to Candahar was 1,713,946*l*. of which 595,987*l*. was transferred in 1881-82 to the account of war in Afghanistan. It is intended to place the present expenditure to the frontier railways account. But a considerable portion of the cost of the system of frontier railways now proposed—which system is described in papers No. 113, lately presented to Parliament—will necessarily be defrayed from borrowed money. The heading under which this portion of the expenditure will appear in the account has not been finally decided.

THE PARSEES.

At the Society of Arts, on April 17, Mr. Jehangeer Dossabhoy Framjee read an address, in which he dealt at some length with the position of the Parsees in Bombay, and their share in the trade of Western India. The Parsees claimed no small part in the commercial development of India, which began by the arrival of European traders on her shores, and which, after progressing by leaps and bounds, now promised to attain dimensions far exceeding the most sanguine expectations. Mr. Framjee then summarised from official reports the facts connected with the trade and navigation of the Presidency of Bombay. The total value of sea borne trade was in 1883-84 over eighty millions sterling, and the amount showed a tendency to increase. He then traced the history of the Parsees, the descendants of the ancient Persians, and related how, driven out of their country by the Mahomedan conquest, they took refuge in India, where their history as a commercial community dates from the fifteenth century, the eve of the arrival of members of the great trading nations of Europe. The Parsees, from being the servants of foreign merchants, were soon encouraged to become merchants on their own account. They excelled also in various handicrafts, and their work gained a reputation all over India. Especially Mr. Framjee traced the connection between the Parsees and the English, and showed that their skill, shrewdness, energy, and trustworthiness made them valuable to the English both in mercantile matter and in military operations. The trade with China and other places brought them in large profits. They were money-changers, and undertook the remittance of sums of money and the delivery of letters; and this last duty they performed until, in 1852, the Government took it out of their hands. In dwelling upon the well known wealth of the Parsees, he said they owed their reputation not so much to the manner in which they accumulated it as to the way in which they lavished it in any cause which enlisted their sympathies. After tracing the history of the Parsees down to the present time, he said in conclusion that the advantages enjoyed by the Parsees were due to the generous and beneficent policy of the English nation, who had given to their subjects so large and honourable a share in the conduct of public questions. Such was the glorious and remarkable character of the English administration in India.

THE INDIAN INSTITUTE AT OXFORD.

The Indian Institute, the corner stone of which was laid by the Prince of Wales, though only at present covering half the area it is intended ultimately to occupy, was opened by the present Vice-Chancellor, Professor Jowett, last autumn, when an address was delivered by Mr. Monier Williams, Boden Professor of Sanskrit, on the duty of the University towards India. Only the lecture-rooms were then ready for use. The library, museum, and reading-room have just been completed, and all four departments of the Institute are now in working order. In celebration of the event, a *conversazione* was held in the building on April 22, every room being brilliantly lighted and crowded with visitors, among whom several Indian gentlemen were conspicuous. The different local Governments of India have each promised gifts. Madras, Bengal, Assam, and Burmah have already sent their contributions to the museum, and the curiosities were inspected by the visitors with the greatest interest. Among those present were the Marquis of Ripon, the three Trustees, Sir Thomas Brassey, Sir Edward Colebrooke, and Professor Monier Williams, Lady Brassey, Lady Colebrooke, the Vice-Chancellor, the Mayor of Oxford and Mrs. Hughes, the Dean of Christ Church and Mrs. Liddell, Sir William Herschel, Sir William Anson, Shrimant Sampatrao Gaikwar, Shrimant Khaskerao Jadhaw Raj, and T. V. M. Samarth.

Professor Monier Williams said they were now ready to help in spreading an accurate knowledge of India at a critical period when such knowledge was more than ever needed. (Cheers.) They were honoured that evening by the presence of made who had assisted them in various ways and in different degrees to render the Institute strong any effective, among whom he was proud to say wern many ladies. In the name of the University he offered them their warmest thanks. He wished he could go through the whole list of donors and dwell on the debt the Institute owed to each. Among recent gifts he might mention the invaluable Oriental library of Dr. Malan and the unique collection of Indian musical instruments which had arrived two or three days ago, the gift of Rajah Sir Sourindro Mohun Tagore. With regard to the museum, he might say that they had no ambition to vie with South Kensington; they desired simply to bring together a useful typical collection of objects suited to educational purposes and sufficiently complete to give a fair idea of the domestic and religious customs of the people subject to our rule. He wished to take this opportunity of gratefully acknowledging that in the carrying out of this aim they had been effectively aided by the Governments of India in each Presidency. Many of their valuable collections were now on the road, some of which would have to be stored away till the other half of the building was completed. He need not remind them of the interest the Prince of Wales had taken in that institution, seeing that the corner stone was laid by himself, but he had a further token in a telegram just received from His Royal Highness's private secretary, which was as follows:—"Pray state at the *conversazione* the interest the Prince of Wales takes in the success and progress of the Indian Institute." (Cheers.) And now he must say a word or two about other benefactors. What the building owed to Sir Thomas Brassey was beyond his power to express. The aid received from Lord Kimberley as Secretary of State for India had greatly strengthened their hands. Of Lord Ripon he would only say that the encouragement and assistance he gave him while he was pleading the cause of the Institute in India would never be effaced from his memory. They all knew that as Viceroy Lord Ripon made himself beloved by the natives of our great dependency. He had kindly consented to speak to them that evening, and he thought they would admit that no man in England could speak with greater authority and was more likely to give good advice to those youthful members of the University who were soon to leave them for the East. (Cheers.) In conclusion, he said Lord Kimberley had promised to be present, but at the last moment had telegraphed that he was prevented by urgent business from keeping his engagement.

Lord Ripon said he could assure them it had afforded him a very great pleasure to be able to be present that evening. In the first place it was always pleasant to come to Oxford, and in the second place it was the first occasion since that great University did him the honour of conferring upon him the distinction of an honorary degree that he had been able to visit it again, and he hoped they would permit him to express the deep sense of obligation for the honour so given to him, and which for many reasons he should always count as one of his most valued possessions. It was a great pleasure to him to be there, because he had long felt a very great interest in the objects and purposes of that Institute. He had felt that interest almost from the first occasion on which the idea of the establishment of that institute was put forward, and he had followed its progress continually from that time to the present. He hoped and believed it would be able as time went on to perform very valuable service both for England and for India—for England by making India better known to the English people, and for India by making the people of this country better known to the natives of India. (Cheers.) It was because he believed that that institution among others in the country was calculated to do a very useful work in that direction that he held it to be well worthy of general support. He was anxious that there should be established in this country additional facilities by which intelligent young men from India might be induced to prosecute their studies here, and he fully shared the desire of Professor Williams that there should be established by the English Government a certain number of scholarships which might be held by the natives of India in English places of education. (Cheers.) Whether these scholarships were connected directly with that Institute or not, he believed, at all events, they would before long be brought into operation, and that facilities would be afforded to the intelligent natives of India to prosecute their studies at the great seats of learning in this country. (Cheers.) The noble marquis went on to address a few kindly words of counsel to the young gentlemen present who as probationers for the Indian Civil Service were now pursuing their studies in Oxford. He reminded them of the important work they would be called upon to do in India, and said there were still deeds as bright and noble to be done in the India of to-day as any which had been performed by the greatest men who in past times had belonged to the Civil Service of the country. Englishmen, he continued, were essentially men of business, and they did not like interruptions when they were at their work, and when that was so they were apt to be impatient, and possibly even rough. He would remind them that the native gentlemen of India were men of singular courtesy and good manners. They were exceedingly sensitive upon the question of the way in which others behaved to them, and more harm might be done, more serious political mischief created in India, by incivility or inconsiderateness than even by an act of serious injury or direct injustice. It was a very high and noble work in which they were engaged, and it was his earnest hope that they would be enabled, with the help of Him by whom kings reign and princes decree justice, to perform the great duties which would be entrusted to them in India with the highest honour to themselves and with the utmost benefit to the vast multitudes whose well-being would be dependent upon the spirit and character of their labours. (Cheers.)

Sir Thomas Brassey said pressure of public affairs in an anxious and critical time, affairs which threw an additional burden upon himself, had detained Lord Kimberley in London. He desired to express his great satisfaction with the progress which had been made in the completion of this structure, and he was sure the subscribers and all interested in Oriental study in Oxford were grateful to those who had given them these interesting gifts. He would briefly put the question—what were the objects for which this building had been created? They were, as he understood them, objects which equally concerned the Eastern and Western students. They desired to convey to those who were students opportunities which had not been in existence before for the study of Oriental subjects. Another object which he had in view in giving his support to the project—and he thought it should be the policy of the country—was to give to their Oriental fellow-subjects an earnest of their goodwill and their regard for them. (Cheers.) The best proof they could give to their Oriental fellow-subjects of that was to govern them in that liberal, that just, and generous spirit which marked the administration of Lord Ripon. (Cheers.) If they wanted the people of India to be loyal subjects of a British administration they must be prepared to give them some share in the government of their country. (Cheers.) If they wanted the Indian people to take some part and some share in the government of their country they must prepare them for the task, and he ventured to hope that such an institution as this might be one means, among many others of giving to the people of India a capacity for self-government. (Hear, hear.) He could not sit down without referring to the gratifying expression which had recently been made in circumstances of emergency of the good will and affection which existed in India for the British rule. (Cheers.) To have won, as he ventured confidently to hope they had, the affection of the people of India, and to be able to count certainly and surely on their support in all circumstances and through whatever trials they might pass, was a great strength to this country, and he earnestly hoped that the ties now existing between the two countries might be strengthened with the progress of years, and that in Oxford they might do something to bind together England and India. (Cheers.)

Hearty votes of thanks were accorded to the speakers, and also to Professor Monier Williams for his untiring and successful labours.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, April 24.)

War Office, Pall Mall, 24th April, 1885.

3rd Drn Gds, Lt A P D Lushington, from the Cameronians (Scot R), to be Lt, vice H H MacFarlane, who exchanges.

5th Drn Gds, Lt-Col F M Kenyon-Stow has been appointed to command the Regt.

Major John B P Dickson, from the 1st Drns, to be Lt-Col, vice Col E A Jee, retired.

Lt R C Newton resigns his Commn.

Cav Depôt, Lt-Col W V Brownlow, from half-pay, to be Lt-Col, to perform the duties of Asst-Commt and Supt Riding Estbt.

R A, the undermentioned officers to be Lt-Cols:—

Lt-Col F W Ward (late Benl), from Supry to the Estbt, vice Bt Col C G Robinson (late Benl), retired.

Lt-Col G A Russell (late Benl), from Supry to the Estbt, vice Bt Col R Aislabie (late Benl), retired.

Capt and Bt Major A G Creagh is seconded for service on the Staff in Egypt.

Capt H M Jackson, upon the Seconded List, retires from the Service receiving a gratuity.

The undermentioned officers to be Majors:—

Major H H Costobadie, from the Seconded List, vice P F M Baddeley, seconded for service in the Ord Dept in India.

Capt J C Dalton, upon the Seconded List.

Capt W M Campbell, from the Seconded List, vice Bt Lt-Col C Thornhill, retired.

Capt L J A Chapman, upon the Seconded List.

Capt S G F Selfe, from the Seconded List, vice H F Smyth, seconded for service on the Staff in Egypt.

Capt C Russell, upon the Seconded List.

Capt T Mayhew, vice Bt. Col T M Hazlerigg, promoted on half-pay.

The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains:—

C H Alexander, vice T Mayhew, promoted.

J J Porteous, vice J A Grieve, seconded for service with the Local Artillery in Queensland

A C Burmester, vice G G Simpson, seconded for service as an Adjt of Auxiliary Artillery.

Coast Brigade, Major J W Garnham to retire upon retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lt-Col.

Rl Engs, Major A B Coddington to be Lt-Col, vice Col C E Harvey, deceased.

Sergt-Major W Dadswell to the Qr-mr, on augmentation.

Coldstream Gds, Supry Lt A E Codrington to be Lt, vice John F G Ross of Bladensburg, promoted.

MEMORANDA.

Major-Genl H P Yates, C B, R A, to be Lt-Genl, vice Sir J M Adye, GCB, promoted

Capt J A Grieve, R A, to have the local rank of Major whilst employed with the Colonial Forces in Queensland.

Riding-Master R Donnelly, R A, to have the hon and relative rank of Captain.

Riding-Master J. Horton, 4 Drn Gds, to have the hon. and relative rank of Captain.

Depy Asst-Commy T Ponlea, Bengl Est, has been granted the hon rank of Lt.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN MADRAS.

Head-Quarters, Ootacamund, 7th May 1885.

Lieut H D M'Intyre, wing officer, sub pro tem, 8th Regt Mad Infy, (on probation) is, under instructions from Govt, directed to join the 2nd Infy Hyderabad Contingent. On duty at the public expense.

The undermentioned Officers are directed to proceed to Bangalore from Saint Thomas' Mount and Kamptee, respectively, for duty with and Artillery Ammunition Column, which, under instructions from Army Head Quarters in India, is to be formed at that station:—

Capt E H Burrows, P. Baty 1st Brigade, R A.

Lieut W R Taylor, U Baty 1st Brigade, R A.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Poonamallee Depôt.—Major W Cox, 2nd Batn Somersetshire Light Infy, to be Comdt, vice Lieut Col Bromhead, removed to the Wellington Depôt.

11th Regt Mad Infy.—Lieut A J Shaw, 1st Batn Durham Light Infy, to be offg wing officer, and with the sanction of Govt, a probationer for the Staff Corps.

25th Regt Mad Infy.—Lieut H F Farrant, wing officer and Qr-Mr, to be Adjt, vice Hastings, who vacates on promotion.

Lieut S G Radcliff, wing officer, to be Qr-Mr, vice Farrant.

The C-in-C is pleased to direct the following posting:—

22nd Regt Mad Infy.—Lieut H Thornton, offg wing officer (on probation), 30th Regt Mad Infy, to be attached to the regt till further orders.

Staff Corps.—Col N Swanston, Comdt, 7th Regt Mad Infy for 90 days, from the 25th March 1885.

Cheshire Regt.—Lieut F D Maxwell, offg wing officer (on probation), 9th Regt Mad Infy, for 182 days, on medical certificate, Coonoor.

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NOTICES.

MEDICAL.
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ALL DISEASES of the Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat: Deafness, Noises in the Head, Defective Sight, Squinting, Cataract, Amaurosis, Gutta Serena, Inflammation, Loss of Eyelashes, etc., etc., treated on new and scientific principles and on the latest and most modern systems of practice.
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Hours of attendance—7-30 a.m. to 5 p.m.
OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
Drs. Engler and Jansz are, by the exercise of their peculiar skill, doing a great deal of good in Bengalore. We have paid a casual visit to Dr. Engler's surgery to see for ourselves what is being done in the way of cures. Of coure we speak unprofessionally, but we do not know that professional knowledge is required to judge as to results when seeing and hearing of patients themselves are freely allowed. Three cases of blindness, two nearly total, and one total in one eye, were, according to the testimony of the sufferers themselves, progressing with wonderful favourableness. One in which inflammation and granulation of the inner surface of the eye-lids had lasted for months, and had caused ulceration of the eye-ball, was almost cured after about a fortnight's treatment, although previous treatment had failed to give relief. In another case, where both eyes were seriously affected the patient was considerably better, and in the one in which the sight of one eye had been lost, it was restored, and though not completely recovered, was on a fair way towards it. This patient freely and without effort read from a newspaper with the injured eye, though no sight whatever was in it a few days previous. In cases of deafness Dr. Engler seems even more certain of success than in blindness. One little girl, who had been deaf for years, was restored so far as to be able to hold a conversation in ordinary tones; she heard the softest spoken words and answered to them, and heard the ticking of a watch held from four to six inches from her ears. Two soldiers belonging to the garrison, suffering from deafness, have been cured; one, a man who had been in hospital for weeks and been blistered and put to great pain by ordinary treatment, perfectly recovered his hearing in twenty-four hours.
We are quite aware that any detailed notice of such cures as these are apt to be looked at askance by the general public. But this, we fancy, is the result of the infrequency of such notices. Why men who benefit the suffering members of the public, as Drs. Engler and Jansz are undoubtedly doing, should receive no attention from the press, when whole columns are given up to descriptions of the tricks of some travelling juggler, it would be perhaps hard to explain. It is a fact, however, that while the public naturally has to pay for both, the one who goes most good is the least noticed.—*Bangalore Spectator*, Dec. 1883.

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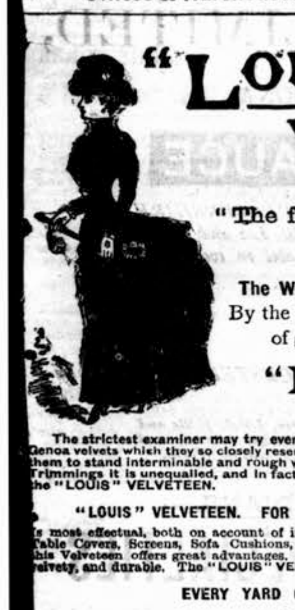

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5 8	3 12	Guinness's Extra Stout, "The Bull Dog" Bottling	5 12	4 0
5 0	3 8	German Pale Ale	5 4	3 12
5 0	3 8	Pilsener Beer	5 4	3 12
6 8	4 0	Champagne Cider	7 0	4 4
6 8	...	Norfolk "Dry, sparkling Cider"	7 0	...
4 0	2 4	Minerva Water	4 4	2 8

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13 0	" ***	13 8
11 4	" **	11 8
10 8	" *	10 12

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38 4	113 0	216 0	424 0	MANZANILLA.	40 0	123 0	236 0	463

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	WHITE.	
31 8	White Hermitage "Emu"	33 0
22 0	Reisling Grape "Auldana"	23 0

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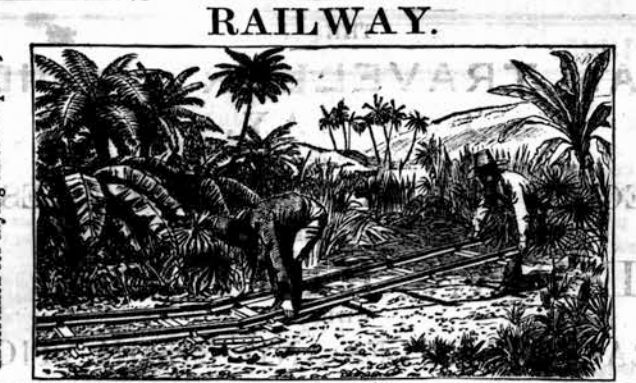

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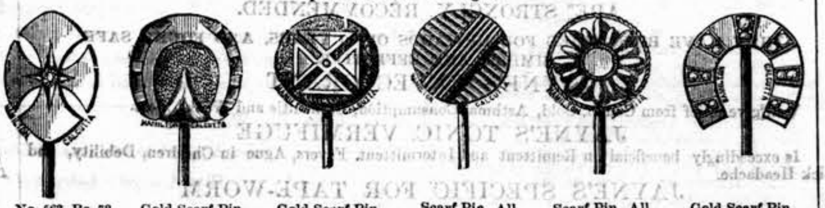

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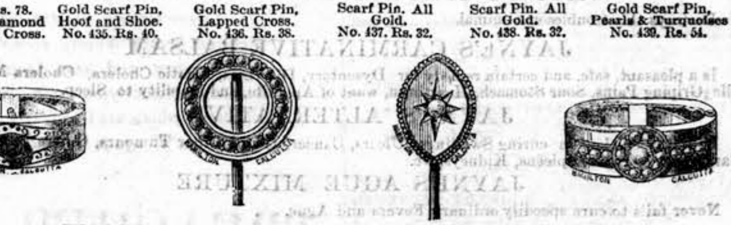

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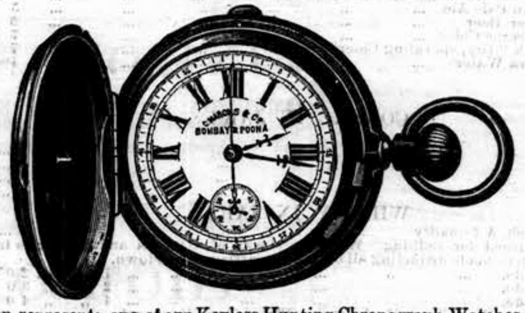
POONA 1, East-street. } **MARCKS & CO., LIMITED.** { BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade-road

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, have pleasure in acquainting their numerous Constituents that the Chronographs and Racing Watches enumerated here below are in every respect RELIABLE, DURABLE, and THE MOST PERFECT TIME-KEEPERS EVER MADE:—

Best value obtainable anywhere, Rs. 125 net cash.



C. MARCKS & Co. BOMBAY & POONA

In case, with spare glass spare main spring, and a 2-years' guarantee.

The Illustration represents one of our Keyless Hunting Chronograph Watches in sterling silver case. The long seconds hand is an independent one with three actions, *viz.,* starting, stopping, and flying back to zero, all of which are effected by a pressure on the button projecting near the figure 12 of the dial. The escapement is a lever one fitted with COMPENSATION balance, so as to keep accurate time in ANY climate. Price, net cash ... ... Rs. a. 125 0

The same works in crystal case. Net cash 110 0

A large collection of high-class Chronograph Gold Watches always in stock, varying in price from Rs. 510 to... ... ... 750 0

Watches with Chronograph hand at the back, of a cheaper quality, each at Rs. 75, 85, and 95 0

We are ready to exchange any of the above if, on receipt, not approved of. Repair executed by the most experienced Workmen at very low prices.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

DONALD, HENESEY & COUPER,

ENGINEERS & IRON FOUNDERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF
CONTRACTORS' & BUILDERS' IRONWORK,
CASTINGS & FORGINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
MORTAR MILLS,
FIXED OR PORTABLE.
ROAD ROLLERS,
ALL SIZES,
GIRDERS,
TANKS,
ETC.

BRIDGES,
IRON ROOFS & FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS,
FOR MARKETS, RAILWAY STATIONS, STORES, &c.

IMPORTERS OF
ENGINES AND BOILERS,
ROLLED BEAMS,
MACHINE TOOLS, &c.
Always in Stock,
ALLEN'S CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS,
Jowitt's Files and Steel of special quality.
PLATES, BARS, RODS, ANGLES, AND TEES.
Corrugated Plates of Guaranteed Quality.
WROUGHT & CAST IRON PIPES, & FITTINGS.

RIPON IRON-WORKS, BOMBAY.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & CO'S TRADE MARK WHISKEY

GOLD MEDAL,
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

For Prices apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., London.

TRADE MARK.
Finest Old Irish Whisky
MATURED BY
Treacher & Compy.
LIMITED.
Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

OLD IRISH WHISKY.

The immense success which has attended the introduction of their unrivalled blend of SCOTCH WHISKY (Old Glenlivet) has induced TREACHER & Co. to apply their long and practical knowledge of this branch of the Company's business to the production of a blend of the finest IRISH WHISKY which would meet with the approval of consumers of the article.

After lengthened experiments with the finest matured Spirits from the best known Distilleries in Ireland, the Management have succeeded in producing a blend which they confidently assert to be unequalled by any other offering in India.

It is a well-known fact that a large portion of the Whisky offered as Irish is known to the trade as "silent spirit," which is commonly distilled from refuse, such as spoiled grain, rotton potatoes, and other abominations.

TREACHER and Co. guarantee that this blend is made from pure Malt Spirit only, distilled from the finest grain or malt; is pure, mild, and agreeable, and entirely free from essential oils and other impurities.

Per 1 dozen Case, Cash, Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

IMPORTANT TO ANGLO-INDIANS.

GOODALL'S HOUSEHOLD SPECIALTIES

WILL SOON BE AT
Every Station and Bungalow throughout India.

ONCE USED PEOPLE WILL NEVER BE WITHOUT THEM.

GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER
Is superseding Yeast in England, and is far preferable to it, and where it has been tried in India the Baking Powder has been very highly spoken of. Bread, Pastry, and Cakes made with it are beautifully light and easy to digest. Sold in **1d.** Packets, and **6d., 1s., 2s.,** and **5s.** Tins. At all Stores.

GOODALL'S BLANC-MANGE POWDER.
By its use a most delicious Blanc-Mange may be produced in a few minutes at a trifling cost, and without any trouble in the cooking. It is rapidly displacing the old and tedious method of preparing them. It may be had of various flavours, *i.e.,* Raspberry, Strawberry, Lemon, Almond, Vanilla, Coffee, and Chocolate. Sold in Boxes at **6d.** and **1s.** each. At all Stores.

GOODALL'S CUSTARD POWDER.
For making delicious Custards without Eggs. Sold in Boxes, **6d.** and **1s.** each. At all Stores.

GOODALL'S EGG POWDER.
A real substitute for Eggs. Its action on Cakes, Puddings, &c., resembles that of the Egg in every particular, enriching them in colour and flavour, and rendering them most wholesome and nutritious. Sold in **1d.** Packets, **6d.** and **1s.** Tins.

GOODALL'S MUSHROOM KETCHUP.
Recommended to all true lovers of the pure Mushroom in India, as being a perfectly genuine and unadulterated article. Sold in Bottles at **6d., 1s.,** and **2s.** each. At all Stores.

GOODALL'S QUININE WINE.
The best and most highly appreciated Tonic Wine known in India. It strengthens the whole system. Stimulates the appetite. Is invaluable for Indigestion and those forms of Nervousness incidental to a residence in a hot climate. Is by far the safest and best Tonic Wine for delicate Children and persons to whom Quinine in any other form is objectionable. It has long been recognised as the best article for the administration of Cod Liver Oil, the combined effect being very efficacious. DOSE:—A wine-glass full twice or thrice a day.

Sold in Large Bottles, **1s. 1½d.** and **2s. 3d.** each. At all Stores.

The whole of the above HOUSEHOLD SPECIALITIES are admirably adapted for Family use in India. The BAKING, the BLANC-MANGE, and the CUSTARD POWDERS cannot prove otherwise than invaluable for Children and Invalids, both on account of their purity and the simplicity of their preparation—while the *bon-vivant* in India will find both the Tiffin and Bara Khana to have received many delicious additions.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENT FOR INDIA—
F. T. ATKINS, ALLAHABAD.
DEPOTS ALSO AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, LAHORE, & RANGOON.

E. & J. Burkes DUBLIN Irish Whiskey.

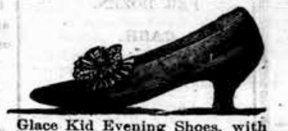
TRADE MARK
FINE OLD IRISH WHISKEY.
E. & J. Burke
DUBLIN (IRELAND)

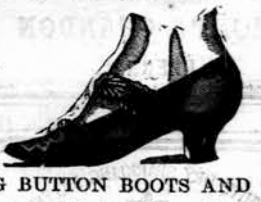
"I have carefully analysed a Sample of Whiskey from Messrs. E. & J. BURKE, of Dublin. It proved to be of sound manufacture, well matured, mellow in flavour, and free from deleterious admixture."
J. EMERSON REYNOLDS, M.D.,
Professor of Chemistry,
University of Dublin.

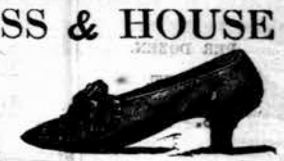
AGENTS.—BENN, ASHLEY & Co.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT JUST RECEIVED FROM LONDON AND PARIS.

LADIES' EVENING DRESS & HOUSE SHOES.







Glace Kid Evening Shoes, with Black Emb. Beads, from Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 10-8, very stylish for Evening or Dress Wear. Glace Kid Evening and House Shoes, from Rs. 6-8, Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 8-8.

Glace Kid and Patent Court Shoes, from Rs. 6-8, Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 8-8 per pair. Glace Kid Court Shoes, with Heel and Black Beaded Bows, at Rs. 8-8 per pair; and a great variety to select from.

LADIES' WALKING BUTTON BOOTS AND OXFORD SHOES.

Children's Button Walking Boots and Oxford Shoes, Strap and House Shoes in Morocco and Glace Kid.

N.B.—Up-country Constituents should send a Pattern Boot or Shoe as a guide for Size.

BADHAM, PILE AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

READ BROTHERS, LONDON
THE DOG'S-HEAD BOTTLING.

In The English High Court of Judicature.

THE "BULL DOG'S HEAD" BRAND.

(Bass's Ale & Guinness's Stout.)

READ BROTHERS, of London, request purchasers of their Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "THE DOG'S HEAD BRAND" because another and totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, and thus two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "BULL DOG."

The original "Bull Dog" mark is the registered property of READ BROTHERS, and their bottling still often goes by that name, but the title of "DOG'S HEAD BRAND" is theirs exclusively and is the only one that is protected by the Injunction of the Lords Justices of England.

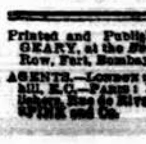
SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS

Sold by all Stationers.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT



PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless. Will reduce from two to five pounds per week, acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. BOTANIC MEDICINE Co., Proprietors, 3, New Oxford-street, London, England. Sold by all Chemists.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., [illegible], Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., [illegible], Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK and Co.